Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1865. NUMBER 265.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

THE PEOPLE OF THAT STATE READY TO SUBMIT TO THE UNION.

Jeff. Davis Reported to be Negotiating for Peace on the Basis of General Amnesty.

SHERMAN ON HIS WAY TO FORTRESS MONROE TO SEE ABOUT TERMS.

THE BATTLE BEFORE PETERSBURG.

Ten Battle Flags and 2,800 Prisoners Captured.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE REBEL GENERAL LEE.

The Great Cavalry Expeditions.

10,000 Union Cavalry Moving Through Alabama.

Progress of the East Tennessee Cavalry Expedition.

A LARGE UNION CAVALRY FORCE ORGANIZING IN ARKANSAS.

From Europe—Rebel Drafts Dishonored—The President's Message—Heavy Failures.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Highly Important News—Gen. Sherman on his Way to Fortress Monroe—Jeff. Davis Reported Negotiating for Peace—North Carolina Ready to Submit—Raleigh to be Surrendered—Condition of Sherman's Army.

MOREHEAD CITY, N. C., March 26.—The member of the North Carolina Legislature from Pasquotank county, Mr. Granby, has just reached here from Raleigh, for the purpose of taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. He says Johnston's forces, all told, will not number more than one half of Sherman's army, and that the combined armies of Lee and Johnston will not outnumber the joint armies of Sherman and Schofield.

He also states that the present Legislature of this State openly admit there is no possible hope for the Confederacy to succeed, and that they have not under rebel auspices for the last time. He thinks if Johnston makes a stand it will be at Rolesville, six miles northeast of Raleigh, as that place, though it does not cover Raleigh, is a position of great natural strength.

[illegible]

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Great Haul of Redskins—The Great Alabama Cavalry Expedition—Magruder's Movements—Cavalry Expedition in Arkansas—Gen. Pope's Military Department—Military Districts in the Far West—Union Prisoners.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, March 29.

A dispatch received at headquarters from Gen. R. B. Mitchell, dated at Fort Kearney the 28th inst., states that his command has captured 150 lodges of Sioux, and ninety lodges of Arrapahoes, 150 miles north of Fort Laramie.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—A private letter from Chickasaw, Ala., dated the 21st inst., says that 10,000 cavalry, under Brevet Major Gen. Wilson, were at that place, under marching orders, and expected to move next day. They will march southward, doubtless to Selma and Montgomery, for the purpose of cutting off the retreat of the Mobile rebels, should they not be captured by General Canby. They will also cut the railroad communication and destroy all rebel Government property on their route.

[illegible]

FROM MADISON.

Gov. Lewis Declines Re-nomination—Military Matters—Proceedings of the Legislature.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, March 29.

The *State Journal* to-night publishes a letter from Governor Lewis, in answer to inquiries by letter and otherwise, declaring he will not be a candidate for re-election, and expressing his intention to retire to private life at the close of his present term.

[illegible]

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

The Results of Saturday's Battle—Ten Battle Flags and 2,800 Prisoners—Gen. Grant's Congratulatory Order—The Lessons of the Conflict—Three Feet and a Half of Rebeldom Surrendered.

[illegible]

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Copperhead Lies About the Draft—Session of the Military Auditing Committee—Gen. Carrington to go into Active Service—Personal.

[illegible]

FROM CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

FROM TENNESSEE.

[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

The Pirate Shenandoah at Melbourne—The Financial Market—The President's Inaugural—Rebel Drafts Dishonored—A French Recognition Canard—The Markets—An Anglo-Rebel Paper on the Blair Mission—Heavy Failures in the Blockade Running Business.

PORTLAND, March 29.—The steamer Damascus, from Liverpool 16th, and Londonderry 17th, has arrived this morning, with one day's later news.

[illegible]

FROM MOBILE.

More Refugee Stories—Another Garrison of 12,000—The City Expected to be Evacuated—Selma to be Occupied—Forrest at West Point—Cotton Vessels Running Out.

[illegible]

FROM HAVANA.

[illegible]

THE PETERSBURG BATTLE.

Gen. Lee's Official Report.

[illegible]

The St. Albans Raiders.

[illegible]

Seven-Thirties.

[illegible]

Napoleon and His English Critics.

[From the Boston Journal.]

[illegible]

THE NEWS.

[illegible]

Opening of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[illegible]

The New York Central Railroad.

[illegible]

FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel Version of the Petersburg Fight—Trans-Mississippi Matters.

[illegible]

GOLD FALLING.

[illegible]

New Advertisements.

ENTERTAINMENT.

"CHILDREN'S CHAPEL." THIS EVENING. Wabash avenue, near Hubbard Court.

NOTICE.—To the Voters of the First District, 16th Ward. [illegible]

MASONIC.—There will be a special assembly of VAN RENSSELAER GRAND LODGE OF PERFECTION, at the Masonic Temple [illegible] JAS. H. MILES, Gr. Secretary.

LARGE LOT, 110 x 495 FEET on Prairie avenue, at $25,000. [illegible] F. S. KERFOOT & CO.

1865. FOR GRAND HAVEN & MUSKEGON. 1865. THE PROP. OTTAWA, JOHN H. WARREN, Master. THURSDAY, APRIL 6th.

DE GRAFF'S CLOTHING HOUSE! Corner State and Randolph Sts. (Successor to DeGraff & Poole.) All the Leading and most Popular Styles of SPRING OVERCOATS, BUSINESS COATS, DRESS COATS, PANTS & VESTS NOW IN STORE. L. DeGRAFF.

TO LUMBERMEN—The Saw [illegible] At Auction.

200 Barrels DRIED APPLES, 150 Barrels GREEN APPLES, FOR SALE BY WM. LITTLE & CO., 231 S. Water-st.

$600,000,000 LOAN BILL.

U. S. 7-30'S. The First Issue of 7-30's Being Absorbed. $300,000,000. PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, Agents for the 7-30 Loan, 47 Clark-st.

FOR MUSKEGON AND GRAND HAVEN. THE PROPELLER G. J. TRUESDELL, JOHN WILSON, Master. [illegible] A. HARVEY, SON & CO., Agents.

Gold at 50 per Cent. [illegible] CHARLES BIGGS, Importer, 37 State Street.

ENTERTAINMENT. "CHILDREN'S CHAPEL." THIS EVENING. Wabash avenue, near Hubbard Court.

GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA. WAIFWOOD. [illegible] JOHN M. WALES.

A RARE CHANCE TO Young Men desiring to enter upon a PROFESSIONAL LIFE. [illegible] Terms, One Hundred Dollars Each. Prof. H. A. DEMUNN.

EARLIEST SWEET CORN and Water Melons in the World. [illegible]

VALUABLE STOCK FARMS FOR SALE. [illegible]

OHIO MARES.—Just arrived, OHIO MARES. [illegible]

ELIAS GUTHMANN'S MEAT MARKET. [illegible]

PHOTOGRAPHS! PHOTO. [illegible] WM. H. EVERITT, Proprietor.

THE GARDEN CITY PETROLEUM Mining and Manufacturing Co. OF CHICAGO. CAPITAL STOCK, - $500,000. Room 2, Tyler's Block, LaSalle-st., Between Lake and South Water. OFFICERS. [illegible] T. P. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

MISS M. M. EVARTS AMONG THE POETS, —AT— CHILDREN'S CHAPEL, THIS EVENING, (WABASH AVENUE, NEAR HUBBARD COURT.)

BOYS' CLOTHING FOR SPRING WEAR —OF— Every Color, Quality and Price. Manufactured Expressly for my Trade During the recent decline of Goods in New York. SCHOOL SUITS, FINE DRESS SUITS, The LARGEST STOCK and BEST ASSORTMENT in the City. L. DeGRAFF, Cor. State and Randolph-sts.

7-30 LOAN. SECOND SERIES. First National Bank, Government Depository and Agent for Jay Cooke. [illegible] E. E. BRAINARD, Cashier.

Bold but Unsuccessful ATTEMPT. To Rob the First National Bank, Batavia, Ill. [illegible] DIEBOLD, BAHMANN & CO.'S GREAT AMERICAN FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFES. [illegible] F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle Street.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY 7-30 LOAN. Second National Bank OF CHICAGO. [illegible] EDWD I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

78 LAKE STREET. We are receiving daily large lines of Corsets, Hdkfs., Dress Trimmings, Buttons, Buckles, Beltings, &c., &c., Which we are offering on a basis of GOLD AT 150. Close buyers are invited to call. GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake street.

MISS M. M. EVARTS AMONG THE POETS, —AT— CHILDREN'S CHAPEL, THIS EVENING, (WABASH AVENUE, NEAR HUBBARD COURT.)

Third National Bank, OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. Paid in Capital, - $1,000,000. Designated Depository of the United States and Financial Agent of the Treasury. [illegible] J. F. D. LANIER, President. C. F. JORDAN, Cashier.

"REAL LACES," —AT— ROSS & GOSSAGE, 167 & 169 Lake-st., In Shawls, In Sets, In Handkerchiefs, In Barbes, In Veils, IN SETS OF Collar, Cuffs, Handkerchief and Barbes to Match, And on the Piece. [illegible]

REAL LACES AND LACE GOODS [illegible] 167 and 169 Lake St. ROSS & GOSSAGE.

SALES ROOMS. LINEN THREAD, IMPORTED EXPRESSLY, 24, GEO. CHITTENDEN & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, CHICAGO, ILL. 106 Lake Street.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS FOR Churches and Schools. FOR THE PARLOR AND DRAWING ROOM. THEY ARE UNEQUALED! THEY ARE UNEXCELLED! [illegible] LYON & HEALY, Sole Manufacturers' Agents, Corner Clark and Washington Streets, Chicago.

FOR FURS, CLOTHS, CARPETS, &c. CEDAR CAMPHOR. [illegible] HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Makers, Boston.

THE AMERICAN MISCELLANY. THE NEW WEEKLY. [illegible] Single Copies, Six Cents. Sold by all Newsdealers.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, of Chicago. U. S. Depository and Financial Agent. [illegible] ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier. JOSIAH LOMBARD, Pres.

U. S. 7-30 Loan. Subscriptions received by the FIFTH NATIONAL BANK. Liberal Commissions allowed Dealers. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

Dyspepsia and Fits. FITS—A Sure Cure for these distressing complaints is now made known [illegible] DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 19 Grand st., Jersey City, N. J.

REAL CROTCHET EDGING, COVENTRY TRILLING, SANDRINGHAM RUFFLING, Tape Trimming, Tatting, &c. EMBROIDERED Ottomans & Sofa Cushions, BREAKFAST SHAWLS, ALL AT LOWEST CASH PRICES. SUTTON & BURKITT, 41 and 43 Lasalle street.

NAVAL RECRUITS. Highest bounties paid to Navy recruits. [illegible]

SMOKING MEATS [illegible]

GREAT REDUCTION IN rates of passage from LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN TO NEW YORK or CHICAGO. [illegible]

EDWARD S. GOSS, COMMISSION GOLD BROKER, No. 5 1-2 Clark Street.

$50 SITUATIONS. $200 [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED, A fine line NEW STYLES GENTLEMEN'S HATS. [illegible]

SCREENED FLAXSEED FOR SALE. [illegible]

DUFFIELD'S CELEBRATED HAMS [illegible]

HURLBUT BROS. & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in Flour Barrel Staves and Heading. [illegible]

PAPER HANGINGS. PAPER HANGINGS. New Styles FOR SPRING SALES. The Largest Stock West. [illegible] E. G. L. FAXON, At the Old Stand, 70 LAKE STREET.

WINDOW SHADES THE FINEST STYLES At the Lowest Prices. A FINE LINE OF CHEAP SHADES For the Trade. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 Lake Street.

HOUSE FURNISHERS WILL FIND EVERYTHING WANTED IN THIS LINE. EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED. THE ONLY PLACE WEST TO BO. Steam Cured Feathers, FREE FROM SMELL. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 LAKE STREET.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE VIA MICHIGAN CENTRAL, GREAT WESTERN New York Central, AND CONNECTING ROADS, WHICH FORM THE Great through line from Chicago Eastward, [illegible] 5:30 P. M. 10:00 P. M. 6:00 A. M. [illegible] A. WALLINGFORD, General Western Agent, Chicago. THOMAS SWINYARD, General Manager, Hamilton.

REMOVAL. C. H. DeFOREST & CO., Manufacturers and Jobbers of Hoop Skirts and Corsets HAVE REMOVED TO 50 LAKE STREET, (SIGN GILT SKIRT.) We offer the largest and most attractive stock of HOOP SKIRTS in the city. [illegible]

BIGELOW'S IMPROVED SATIN ENAMELED AND LINEN PAPER COLLARS ALL STYLES. [illegible] Comfort, Neatness and Economy. [illegible] We are fully prepared to supply the trade. BIGELOW & CO., MANUFACTURERS, 232 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

LEATHER! TURNER & SIDWAY, No. 49 Lake-street, Chicago, TANNERS AND IMPORTERS, And Dealers in Domestic Leather and Shoe Findings. [illegible]

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO New Orleans and Intermediate Ports. [illegible] JAMES WARRACK, Agent.

MANUFACTURERS' National Bank OF CHICAGO. 151 - - - Lake Street - - - 151. W. H. BROWN, Pres't. CHAS. F. GREY, V. Pres't. D. J. LAKE, Cashier.

J. W. BUTLER & CO., WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS, 48 State Street. FINE PAPERS, PRINTING PAPERS, BOOK PAPERS, WRAPPING PAPER, GROCERS' BAGS, FLOUR SACKS.

THE AMERICAN MISCELLANY, A New and Elegant Paper, PUBLISHED BY A. H. BRIGHAM & CO. [illegible]

METROPOLITAN ENTERPRISE. GRAND COMBINATION OF THE New York and Providence MANUFACTURING JEWELER'S ASSOCIATION! WITH THE GREAT METROPOLITAN GIFT BOOK ESTABLISHMENT. Principal Western Depots: Nos. 122 and 124 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. 134 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, O. 29 1-2 and 33 1-2 Olive-st., St. Louis.

GREAT GIFT SALE! $250,000. PIANOS, WATCHES, CHAINS Sewing Machines, [illegible] Worth Over $1,000,000. ALL TO BE SOLD FOR One Dollar Each! Not to be paid for until you know what you are to Receive.

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES. [illegible]

OVER $1,000,000 Worth of Goods. THE PLAN IS AS FOLLOWS: [illegible] ALL ARTICLES SOLD AT ONE DOLLAR EACH, WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE. [illegible] ONE DOLLAR. [illegible] COMPANY'S DEPOT FOR THE NORTHWEST, 122 South Clark street, Chicago. AGENTS WANTED. C. M. DUNN & CO., MANAGERS.

KING, KELLOGG & CO., 24 & 26 Lake St., Manufacturers and Jobbers of CLOTHING, Invite the attention of the trade to their Extensive Stock, which they offer at the lowest market rates.

FLAX MILLS. The Union Flax Mills Company, OF CHICAGO, ILL., Are Manufacturing and desire to extend the use of S. A. CLEMENS' Improved Flax-Cleaning AND FLAX-SEED THRESHING MACHINES. [illegible] Union Flax Mills Company. JAMES J. WALWORTH, Pres't. STILLMAN A. CLEMENS, Gen'l Sup't. OFFICE—235 LAKE STREET.

HORSES AND MARES FOR SALE. [illegible]

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK HAVING REMOVED [illegible] From 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Five-Twenty Coupons! [illegible]

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. [illegible]

WANTED—A partner in a [illegible]

WANTED—A girl of all work. [illegible]

WANTED—5,000 ballet girls [illegible]

WANTED—Everybody to know [illegible]

WANTED—Information [illegible]

WANTED—A good Cook. [illegible]

WANTED—Canvassers [illegible]

WANTED—A partner in a light [illegible]

WANTED—For three or six months [illegible]

WANTED—A Servant Girl [illegible]

WANTED—At "Intelligence" [illegible]

WANTED—A first-class operator on the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase an Iron [illegible]

WANTED—Every man seeking [illegible]

WANTED—The advertiser [illegible]

WANTED—Private Matters [illegible]

WANTED—A good man [illegible]

WANTED—Freight to Salt Lake City, or Virginia City, Montana [illegible]

WANTED—An experienced [illegible]

WANTED—Girls for general [illegible]

WANTED—Merchants [illegible]

WANTED—Bookkeepers, clerks [illegible]

WANTED—Strangers arriving [illegible]

WANTED—Gentlemen and others [illegible]

WANTED—50 laborers [illegible]

FOR SALE—A beautiful [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and Lot [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and [illegible]

WANTED—To rent one or two [illegible]

WANTED—To rent a good house [illegible]

WANTED—A girl to do general housework [illegible]

WANTED—A Salesman [illegible]

WANTED—Houses, Lots, [illegible]

WANTED—At the Ladies' [illegible]

WANTED—Whiskers and Moustaches [illegible]

WANTED—Parties having [illegible]

WANTED—Vessels. Light draft [illegible]

WANTED—By a desirable [illegible]

WANTED—To sell County [illegible]

WANTED—A thoroughly [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately [illegible]

WANTED—To Brewers [illegible]

WANTED—A well [illegible]

WANTED—A lady wishes [illegible]

WANTED—A Partner [illegible]

WANTED—$50,000 [illegible]

WANTED—To Millers [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

THE ORIGINAL CONVENTION.

[illegible] Chicago [illegible] or rather less than [illegible] Mayor and Aldermen [illegible] municipal election? [illegible]

[illegible]

SUMMARY OF BLACKS IN ARMS.—

[illegible] the rebel government have succeeded in [illegible] two companies of negro soldiers from [illegible] and the surrounding country, and [illegible] have been exhibited on parade in that city minus their uniforms. The [illegible], we learn from the Richmond papers, was creditable. It is not stated, however, that it was formidable. Jeff. Davis, in his recent lecture to the rebel Congress, bewailed the fact that the passage of the bill for giving services had been so long delayed that its usefulness had been greatly impaired. [illegible] that Davis himself had never recommended them to pass any such bill, but his testimony is none the less significant. The whole scheme for turning the slave population into a fighting population for the benefit of the slave [illegible] is destined to come to nought. Not only was it too long delayed, to be of any [illegible], but it was not enacted in the way to [illegible] any benefit. As it does not give freedom to the slave soldiers, but expressly provides that they shall be handed back at the end of the war, the negro has no incentive to fight, but every incentive to keep out of the army, or to desert if forced into it. If he remains at home he has slavery for his portion; if he enters the army he has slavery with the prospect of death or wounds in addition. But though the negroes were ever so anxious to enter the rebel service, the people of the Gulf states, where the bulk of the slave population exists, are exceedingly averse to the negro soldier bill and cannot be expected to give any effective support to the officers designated to recruit in their cotton and corn fields. Moreover, if both masters and slaves were eager to carry out the provisions of the bill, there would not be sufficient time to get the new slave regiments into the field to exercise any influence on the decisive campaign now in progress.

The experiment, therefore, is simply a dead failure. When it was talked of six months ago, many people in the North saw, in imagination, half a million of negro troops confronting us at Richmond, Charleston and Mobile. A vision of the sort delighted the imagination of the Confederate organ in this city. The result which might have been expected from the [illegible] of the attempt to make slaves fight for slavery. Such a proposition is in contradiction to the laws by which God governs [illegible] and cannot be carried into effect.

"FOUR YEARS OF FAILURE."

The Copperhead Convention last year resolved as the "sense" of that party that after "four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war" we had better suspend hostilities—ground arms. It did not occur to the Copperhead party to suggest that the rebels after four years of failure to destroy the Union by the experiment of war, should lay down their arms. Their advice was directed exclusively to the national forces. These are patriotic times. A precious revival of loyalty is said to be going on in the hearts of "Democrats," both in and out of rebel intrenchments—Southern and Northern.

August Belmont has power to call the Copperhead party together in mass convention at any time, [illegible] power was reserved indeed, in order to get up a Northern rebellion if occasion offered. But circumstances having changed, why can it not be used to help put down the Southern rebellion. The four years of war referred to in the Copperhead resolution will expire on the 14th of April proximo. Would it not be well for Mr. Belmont to convene the Copperheads on that day, and extend the same invitation to the rebels to lay down their arms which nearly a year ago they extended to Grant and Sherman? It would not suffice to prove actual loyalty, but it would help to rebel the charge of [illegible]. While the old flag, which four years ago was lowered before the rebel guns, rises over Fort Sumter amid the reverberating thunder of all the guns of the nineteen [illegible] which then bombarded it, would it not be timely and opportune for the Northern Democracy to pass a resolve as follows:

WHEREAS, We did, six months ago, resolve that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, we [illegible] (meaning the Northern [illegible]) had better give up whipped; and

WHEREAS, The said four years being now nearly up, "we find the boot is on the other leg," greatly to our chagrin and disappointment; and

WHEREAS, We would like, if we could, to wriggle out of the odium of having aided the enemy in time of war; and

WHEREAS, Our Southern friends, themselves, begin to feel that [illegible] "played out," now, therefore,

Resolved, That after four years of failure to destroy the Union by the experiment of war, we revoke the advice heretofore given, and now advise our Southern brethren to suspend hostilities, and to exercise all the resources of statesmanship to effect an equitable solution of our present difficulties by a return to the Union.

OUR LIEUTENANT GENERAL.

Some are superficial enough to doubt whether General Grant's reputation may not be dimmed by the brilliant successes which, during the past year, he has caused to be won under the immediate eye of his lieutenants Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan and Schofield. We calculate no fears of this sort. We believe the world will declare that no military success, however brilliant, in the command of any single army [illegible] still less outshine the [illegible] patriotic, comprehensive [illegible] over all these [illegible]

[illegible]

Indebtedness of the nation by the Treasury Department will meet the wants of the people as well as of the Government. No person need now keep his money lying idle for ever so short a length of time for want of an opportunity of investing it at adequate rates of interest upon the highest security and in a form readily convertible into money or any other kind of property at will. We believe the more fully the advantages of the system of popular loans, in amounts within the reach of all, are practically experienced by both the Government and the people, the more favorably will it be regarded. Those subscribing previous to June 15th will receive the interest for that period in advance.

A COMPROMISE TO THE REBELS.

All the Republican press, so far as we observe, combat Greeley's absurd demand that the President shall issue his proclamation to the leaders of the rebellion proffering them some greater inducement than unconditional submission to the Constitution and the laws, in case they lay down their arms and surrender. We do not see that the President will do anything of the sort. His ultimatum was presented in his annual message to Congress last December, and that contains all the concessions that honor, right or justice require. Mr. Lincoln is certainly not going to recede from his emancipation proclamation, nor has he power to set aside the treason penalties and confiscation acts of Congress. He told the rebel Commissioners at the Fortress Monroe conference, that if the Confederates laid down their arms and dispersed he would deal with them as leniently as in his power. He can offer them no more than that in a proclamation. The N. Y. Herald proposes the following compromise, and thinks the best thing the rebels could do would be to accept it, if offered to them:

"In behalf of Jeff. Davis and all minor associate conspirators we urge upon the President the advantages of an offer to them, embracing their transportation and subsistence to the Mexican frontier, if they will only consent, in behalf of peace, to cross the boundary and stay on the other side. Looking to the Monroe doctrine, we think this peace offering would be an excellent thing, especially as some of the leading rebel diplomatists and politicians have indicated a desire for peace upon the basis of a common against Maximilian. We have, therefore, no objection to an Executive proclamation embodying our Mexican proposition, because we think the rebel leaders would accept it. But be this as it may in the way of amnesty, there will be no peace for them among the masses of the Southern people until they return to the Union.

"This offer of a free passage to Mexico would be something new and attractive to the rebel leaders. It presents them a door of escape, with a prospect of a brilliant career before them in a new, broad and beautiful country, the President at this crisis in their fortunes would not speak in vain."

New Religious Monthly.

"Hours at Home" is the title of a new forthcoming monthly religious and literary magazine which, if we judge from its prospectus, will occupy a field heretofore unfilled. Its corps of contributors, will be large, embracing writers from all the evangelical denominations. It will claim "to be animated by a thoroughly catholic spirit, so that it may belong to the entire American Church." Our religious quarterlies are somewhat too abstruse, technical and denominational except for the professional members of their respective denominations. Our religious weeklies would be strengthened in influence by the consolidation of half a dozen of them into one. Between the ponderous scholarship of the dignified quarterly and the diluted weakness of too many of our religious weeklies, we are not familiar with any medium such as "Hours at Home" proposes to be. If it shall be editorially non-sectarian, without excluding a fair discussion of all questions which divide Christians into sects; if, in a word, it shall fill the field open to it, we see no reason why it should not attain a very marked success. It will be edited by Prof. James M. Sherwood, and the first number will contain articles by the late Mrs. Conant, Prof. Henry B. Smith, Dr. Huntington, Dr. Thompson, Dr. Bacon, the Countess de Gasparin, Dr. Gillette, Dr. Spencer, and others of equally high reputation.

The New French Minister.

The Washington correspondent of the New York World hints at the probable rejection of M. de Montholon as Minister to this country. The reasons for his rejection are, first, that he comes direct from the Court of Maximilian to this country; second, on account of his residence, as Consul of France, at Richmond, where, it is stated, he imbibed secession doctrines and formed acquaintances which have led him to sympathize with the rebels and the rebellion. Another objection is that a year has not elapsed since the Consul left New York, where he had been filling the position of Consul, and that his return to this country, after so short a space of time, is an unprecedented fact in the history of diplomacy. These, the World says, are Republican objections to M. de Montholon. What authority and information that journal has on which to base its statement we know not, but it should be received with a large degree of doubt.

A well informed Paris correspondent says:

"The Mexican question, in its bearings on the relations between France and the United States, is the great question of the moment, and almost the only one talked of on Change. When the news of the fall of Charleston arrived last Saturday there was a regular panic at the Bourse, and the funds fell. So certain are most people that the end of our war will bring complications in regard to Mexico, that every one, whether friendly to the North or to the South, now speak of the successes to the Union arms as 'bad news'—bad, because it indicates war with France and throws down the funds."

Many of the French journals advise the abandonment of the Mexican protectorate rather than risk a war with the "grand Republic." It is felt by every Frenchman that the Monroe doctrine has been violated, and when the civil war is ended the American people will demand its vindication. Hence each new success of the Union arms, is regarded as "bad news" for Napoleon's pet scheme of converting Mexico into a French satrapy.

Probably a Swindle.

Mrs. Cox, of Quincy, writes to a lady in this city, that a "Mr. Williams, has recently been in that city, stating that he formerly belonged to the army of the Potomac, and been on duty near Mount Vernon, where he had engaged with other officers, in case they survived the war, to make collections for the improvement of Mount Vernon." Williams had already commenced operations under the ostensible sanction of a lady in New York (Miss Hamilton, the Vice Regent from that State). This Williams is probably an impostor, as it is pretty well ascertained that he has no authority to prosecute the business in which he is engaged.

The Rebel Ram Stonewall.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Commodore Craven, of the United States steamer Niagara, dated February 28, detailing the measures which he had taken in reference to the rebel ram Olinde, or Stonewall, which was lying in the harbor of Ferrol, Spain, closely watched by the Niagara and Sacramento. The captain of the Stonewall had gone to Paris. The Spanish government had refused to allow any fitting out of the vessel in the port, or any repairs more than were necessary to enable her to go to sea. It was given out that the ram leaked; but Commodore Craven says there is no indication of the fact to be seen, and he thinks that she is ready for sea and will try to slip out. The Niagara has left Ferrol, and gone to Corunna, which is opposite Ferrol, so as not to be obliged to remain in port twenty-four hours after the ram sails. He is on the alert, and if she comes out will not allow her to escape. He states that his intercourse with the Spanish authorities has been very cordial and friendly.

Emigration.

The exodus for 1865 from Ireland has commenced. Nearly two thousand passengers left Cork, Ireland, for this country, in the first twenty-two days of February. This emigration is unprecedented in this early month of the year. It is said that this year's emigration is self-willed, and not prepaid passengers; parties who are leaving old homes and kindred, and, as they think, from a tyrannical government, coming to the land of liberty.

From Savannah.

We have files of the Savannah Republican to the 23d inst. They contain no local intelligence of importance. Quiet reigns in and about Savannah.

Mr. Garrison, in the Liberator of last week, says he has concluded to discontinue that journal at the close of the present year, which will complete the present volume. It seems to him historically fitting that the Liberator should cover the whole period of the struggle against slavery, and should terminate with its extinction. If any man in our times can congratulate himself on having fought a good fight, that man is Mr. Garrison. Since the war began he has shown that the tenacity, intensity, and intrepidity of the reformer can be combined with the moderation of the statesman.

The President is reported to have made this reply to a persistent office-seeker: "Suppose I grant your request? If I remove A I must remove B, and if A and B are removed all the alphabet must follow. Then what have I before me? I have got to go through what I went through four years ago—what every other President endured—that which killed Harrison and Taylor. No, sir! I respectfully decline your proposition."

Dr. Gwin.—When Dr. Gwin, in Paris, speaks of his "son-in-law's hotel," he will designedly [illegible] convey the impression that it is a [illegible] old style French estate [illegible] city residence of a man of [illegible]. [illegible], his father-in-law, only kept an excellent [illegible] Cave, in Kentucky—nothing more.—[illegible] Independent.

INDIANAPOLIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The "Situation" in Indianapolis—Nothing Stirring—Kentucky after Fugitives—Recruiting Played Out.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, March 25, 1865.

The city is dull and dusty. There seems to be a lull in all kinds of excitement. People are quietly waiting for something to turn up. A fortnight ago everybody was alarmed about that terrible plague—the spotted fever. It was believed to be raging in Camp Carrington among the raw recruits. Next it had come down into the heart of the city. Rumors of some one being attacked who lived "in the next block" were prevalent in every street, and created a decided sensation. The disease at Camp Carrington proved to be measles and erysipelas, and the person in the next block was found to be afflicted with the typhoid fever or the small pox. Following close on the heels of the [illegible] the statement that the park grounds in the western part of the city had been taken possession of by the Government authorities, and that a large and permanent hospital was to be erected thereon. The rainy murky weather only served to heighten all gloomy forebodings of pestilence and malaria which should permeate the city from such a sickly focus, and the people began to murmur. Finally, Colonel John Coburn was dispatched to Washington to intercede with the magnates for the prevention of so great an evil. He went—he explained—the magnates saw—and Coburn conquered. And the electric wire brought the glad tidings, and all was peace again. Then came the terrible draft and marked out some 400 of our conscientiously inclined citizens as victims for the Southern Confederacy. "Ah! then there was hurrying to and fro." And after days of anxiety, sleepless nights, and much expenditure of "very hard cash," the quota was filled, and trouble No. 3 evaporated. The last of the eleven regiments went southward on various lines of railway. Gov. Morton went East; Chaplain Lozier flitted northward in behalf of the Sanitary Commission; receptions at the Bates House were over, and all was quiet, again.

The rain fell faster and the mud grew deeper. But through the rain and under the mud went the Irish pioneers of the street railway, and up East Washington and Pennsylvania streets, still on towards Massachusetts avenue stretched the parallel rails, and heralded glad times to the dwellers in the "outskirts" and "rhubarbs." Higher rents went up street with the iron bars, and prices of real estate kept company. An imitation swell front miles away on Davison street, cast off its dull colors, bloomed out in a drab coat over its poplar sides, and put on aristocratic airs with the window blinds it had waited so long for.

Some genius, with an eye for wild greasy, saw an oily scum on a spring on the farm of Dr. [illegible], three miles from the city. A decidedly first class sensation this "Pap's struck ile." And the next day, through the rain, which hadn't stopped yet, went a number of "skyentific" gentlemen, armed with umbrellas and pied [illegible] (to hold the samples of oil) out to the aforesaid spring. They returned triumphant, with empty flasks, but with boots new greased with the floating lubricator. Others followed; and now a well is going down—and if that succeeds we shall commence to turn up our old factories at common chaps with a few thousands, and swell out into a greasy and opulent metropolis.

The oil business made us happy, but some of our conservative Kentucky neighbors were mean enough to ruffle our tempers. Five or six of them came over from that lively State, armed with pistols and long knives, a la Daniel Boone, after some fugitive slaves. They had never heard about the repeal of the fugitive slave law, evidently, and they cherished the hope that the status quo of the "nigger" had not been materially affected by the cruel war.

The most of them had dabbled a little into the guerrilla business under Jessie's lead—but had thrown up long ago, and were for peace and the Union as it is, and the constitution as it was. The negroes they were after were the wives and children of sturdy colored Union soldiers. The stupid fellows, trusting to Marcy Abe Linkin, and confident that this was the era of freedom, has actually abandoned their families, taken guns in their hands, and gone down to take a pop at the chivalry. The Kentucky chaps were watched and finally scragged in the night time, crestfallen and minus the niggers. The police were Abolitionists, and kept an eye, many eyes, on the villains. Their rights were denied them and they crossed the river cross and profane. I expect they are gone to guerrillering again to sweeten their tempers.

Recruiting is played out. The draft is going on and the victims are coming into camp resigned and willing to resign the first chance they get. The war news is glorious, and the belief is general that Davis & Co. will soon fail, and that the assets won't pay a peanut to the bushel.

DOT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

A Contrast—Mexican News—Texas Affairs—Miscellaneous.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW ORLEANS, March 21, 1865.

Humanity is progressing—humanity is retrograding. I am reminded of this double progressive state by seeing a number of rebel prisoners and deserters passing along the street, guarded by colored soldiers. The former are a very dirty, illiterate lot of looking men, and no wonder, for they have been where they were poorly clothed and worse fed. Indeed, I might say their appearance was contemptible, and as rough and uncouth as Jeff. Davis and his minions about Richmond are smooth and oily. On the other hand the colored troops were well fed, well clothed, wore their polished shoes and their white gloves. Was not that a most striking illustration of the tables being turned? Comment is unnecessary.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

A correspondent at Matamoras writes thus to the Galveston Bulletin on Mexican affairs:

It is the general impression here that Cortina and Mejia are only awaiting a favorable moment to pronounce in favor of Juarez and the liberal party, and wrest from the French the State of Tamaulipas. [illegible] the moment it is made there a great deal of trouble, as the pronunciamento in favor of Juarez would be general, and meet with no opposition for the present.

The latest recognition story, published on the 10th inst. by the Morning Call, at Matamoras, has quite an effect on the Matamoras market. Many were anxious to sell out, and cotton dropped to 30 cents, at which rates there were a few sales.

Another correspondent says:

Affairs in Mexico do not look promising for Maximilian. In Central Mexico the Imperial troops have been forced back to within ten miles of Vera Cruz, the guerrillas holding all of the country. The dissatisfaction among the Mexicans with the new empire is wide spread.

Business in Matamoras seems to be brisk and improvements going on at a rapid rate. A letter writer says:

The increase in buildings and population in this city has been enormous for the past twelve months. I presume it a safe estimate to say that the population has increased 100 per cent in two years, and it is now almost impossible to get a house or room for a family or business. The stocks of goods are heavy and increasing daily. Indications now are that this will be about as cheap a market to purchase goods in soon as any we know of, heavy reductions are already submitted to in many leading articles.

Concerning the American Consulateship, of which you have been previously informed, a correspondent of the Houston telegraph writes to that paper:

We are without an American or United States Consul here at present, the last incumbent having closed his office a few days since, by reason (as we know) of a notice from the court of the Emperor Maximilian that his official position would no longer be recognized. We are inclined to think the Lincoln Government will feel compelled to take a position for, against the Monroe doctrine, relative to this empire at no distant day.

Gen. Polignac still adheres to the waning fortunes of rebeldom. Hear what is said of him by a Mexican-Maximilian rebel organ in Matamoras:

For two days past rumors have been current that the steamer Mexico, that left our port on Monday last, had been captured by a United States gunboat. General Polignac and friends were on board of her.

After diligent inquiry it affords me much pleasure, however, to inform you that the rumor can be traced to no reliable source, and I trust the vessel and passengers are nearing Havana by this time.

We may add that the steamer Mexico is reported to have been lost in the late hurricane that visited the sea coast along the Rio Grande. At latest accounts from Havana the Mexico had not arrived at that port.

The miscellaneous news I am able to glean from the files of rebel and Mexican papers before me, is of more local than general importance.

The number of New Orleans people who have fled from the draft and other [illegible] now residing in Matamoras, is very large.

There seems to be a general impression among the masses in Mexico that a counter-revolution is at hand, and that Maximilian will find himself surrounded by hostile armies ere long. It is too believed that all the liberal leaders will desert him, and that they are now attached to his dynasty the better to carry out their policy. The late defeats of the Imperialists in Central Mexico have aroused the war-like passions of the Liberalists, and like our ungracious rebels they seem determined to die in the last ditch.

On the 6th instant a blockade-runner arrived at Galveston from a Mexican port. She ran in under the fire of our blockading fleet. Another vessel, a schooner, from Havana, arrived to that port on the 6th instant. She ran aground while crossing the bar, but by throwing part of her cargo overboard she managed to escape. The vessels were loaded with valuables for the rebel armies.

RUDIMENTS OF THE WESTERN TERRITORIES.

I append the following ambitious project, as revealed by a correspondent of the Galveston News. It will be seen that the rebels, like some dying men, have great hopes. The writer says:

On last Thursday evening the citizens of Arizona, New Mexico and El Paso county, Texas, now sojourning in this city, met at the Court House to take into consideration the propriety of taking immediate steps to retake possession of our Western Territories and open a way to California. The meeting was organized by appointing Gen. Magoffin, of El Paso county, President, and B. C. Murray, Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by the President, followed by interesting and highly patriotic remarks from Colonel [illegible], of California, Major [illegible], of California, and Dr. [illegible], a prominent citizen of Arizona, and other prominent of this city. The speakers were all strongly in favor of the earliest possible steps being taken to open a way to California to secure a safe passage for our southern friends now in that State who are desirous of joining the Confederate service. It was the general expression of the speakers that at least ten thousand recruits could be readily obtained from that State, besides a large number from Western Arizona. One thousand men were believed amply sufficient to take possession of Lower Arizona, and the march through to California and hold it; while the [illegible] of the expedition could be readily [illegible] the use of [illegible] of Confederate Treasury notes, united with [illegible] facilities of [illegible] from private [illegible].

Before the close of the meeting, a committee composed of Col. Shoalwater, Maj. Coopwood, Gov. Owings and Col. Kennedy, was appointed to draft a series of resolutions expressive of the opinion of those present. The meeting then adjourned until the next Saturday, at 7 p. m.

On Saturday evening, pursuant to adjournment, the citizens of Arizona, &c., again convened to listen to the report of the Committee on Resolutions. The resolutions having been read, were unanimously adopted, after which, there being no other business for consideration, the meeting adjourned, to be reconvened at the discretion of the President.

The resolutions provided for the selection of a committee to confer with the General commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department upon the subject. This committee were selected, and consisted of Gen. Magoffin, Maj. Coopwood, Col. Shoalwater, Col. Kennedy, Dr. Owings, and Maj. Jackson.

Having given you so much of financial and political intelligence, we will attend to

CITY GOSSIP AND GLEANINGS.

An exchange camp has been established near Vicksburg. The rebels have agreed to bring 11,000 of our men there in a few days. Eight of our men have already arrived at the camp awaiting exchange. Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith, and the rebel Lieut. Col. Watty have entered into the agreement by consent of their respective governments.

A crevasse three miles wide has been made twelve miles above Baton Rouge, on the right bank of the river. The water flows through with irresistible fury. Great damage is being done, and whole plantations for miles are inundated.

A new Mayor has been inaugurated to-day, Dr. Hugh Kennedy, for many years editor of the True Delta. He has ever fought against the Slidell-Buchanan faction, that so tyrannically controlled New Orleans in past years. Like all new officials he promises great reforms. He is said to be an honest upright man, and no person doubts his ability.

I may insert here what should have been elsewhere written, and that is that the rebels have in process of construction, at Galveston, three large torpedo boats to be sunk in the Galveston harbor to blow up Yankee vessels.

Twenty-three cases of small-pox have occurred in the city within the past week.

All persons between the ages of sixteen and eighteen and forty-five and fifty-five are directed to enroll themselves to prevent their being arrested on and after the 30th inst. All persons found without certificates of enrollment or exemption papers, after that date, will be severely dealt by.

Quiet may reign in Warsaw, but the reign of the draft in New Orleans creates a reign of terror. But in the language of a Greek philosopher—"It is all in a lifetime."

DR. ADONIS.

MOBILE CORRESPONDENCE.

Military Movements—Probable Speedy Downfall of Mobile—Gen. Canby—The Rebel Force in Mobile.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

FT. GAINES, ALA., NEAR MOBILE, March 20, 1865.

While Sherman is in the Carolinas, Sheridan in the valley, and, in fact, the troops in every department are making their rapid and brilliant movements, the little Army of the Gulf is by no means idle. To-day the 16th Army Corps, under Gen. A. J. Smith (familiarly known as Smith's guerillas), recently transferred to this department, is crossing over to Cedar Point, on the mainland, from Dauphin Island, where it has been camped for a few weeks past. From Cedar Point it will probably move directly on the fortifications of Mobile, which is distant about twenty-five miles. The 13th Corps, under Gen. Granger, crossed over several days since, and are now on their way towards the rear of Mobile.

The forces which left Pensacola some days ago, under Gen. Steele, have not since been heard from, but will doubtless turn up at the right time and in the right place.

There is such a combination of movements now in operation against this part of rebeldom that I think it must result in the speedy downfall of Mobile and the capture of the interior cities of Selma and Montgomery together with the entire length of the Alabama river.

Of the strength of the forces operating in this department, it would not be proper to speak, but it is sufficient to say that Gen. Canby has under his command troops sufficient to capture the three cities above named singly, or to move a column on each place and take them all at the same time. What his policy may be is only known to himself and his personal staff. Neither will it be known until all things are consummated. In this connection let me speak a word in regard to our venerable commander, Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby. He is a man of undoubted ability, but as yet has never had command in person of a large army operating in the field; hence the great interest that is felt in regard to the success of his plans. He has long been in command of the military division of West Mississippi, during which time he has controlled the affairs under his command with admirable success, and with honor to himself and satisfaction to all concerned. Unlike some of his predecessors, he is so free from any accusations of dishonorable speculation, that I do not think that such a thought ever entered the mind of the most fastidious, and, if he proves as successful in maneuvering an army in the field as he has been in controlling the affairs in his military division, the country need have no fears as to the result of the campaign.

As to the number of rebel troops now defending Mobile, no correct estimate can be made. Deserters from the rebel army variously report from 8,000 to 15,000, that the city is well fortified, and "will be defended to the last," of which fact I have not the least doubt, but as the "last" or last ditch is an indefinite time or place, and liable to be stumbled into almost any day, I do not think you need be at all surprised if the valorous defenders of Mobile take it into their heads to imitate the example of their chivalrous brethren of Charleston and Savannah, and decamp some of these dark nights, forgetting to take with them their heavy siege guns and other necessary implements of war. That they will not be able to resist the forces now moving on their works, is a fact so clear that they themselves cannot be deluded into the hope of defeating or even checking them. The movements of Gen. Canby, though not rapid, are made after mature deliberation, and with a view to results. The people of the North may become a little restless at the slowness of our movements, but just assure them that things are progressing favorably in the Department of the Gulf, and that as fast as we move northward the States of Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi and Alabama are forever cleared of the rebel hordes who have so long had supreme command. Our movements, if not rapid, will at least be decisive.

Yours, HALL.

OUR CHATTANOOGA LETTER.

Thomas' New Plans—Concentration at Knoxville—Gen. Stoneman's Forces—Lively Times Anticipated—Escaped Prisoners—Chattanooga.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 28th, 1865.

Within the last month the plan of Thomas' intended campaign in the Department of the Cumberland has been radically changed. When it became known that the major part of Hood's old army had been sent to the assistance of the worsted rebels, fleeing before the victorious advance of Sherman into the Carolinas, the designs against Mississippi and Alabama were, in a great measure, abandoned. Thomas, whose work it was confidently predicted would be confined almost entirely to the southwest, now finds his attention directed to a field of operations exactly opposite. Instead of marching victoriously through the Gulf Cotton States, he is on the eve of advancing along the last unobstructed avenue leading to the rebel capital, and which, when occupied, will leave the fated city completely encircled by the Union forces.

Large bodies of troops are being concentrated in the vicinity of Knoxville, East Tennessee, along the line of the Lynchburg and Virginia Railroad, which is being repaired with all possible celerity. The 4th corps has already been transferred from Huntsville, Alabama, to a point near Strawberry Plains, and a still further advance is expected very soon. Meanwhile the rebels are busily employed in repairing the portion of the road destroyed by Gen. Stoneman in his famous raid of last December—so that both ends of the line are occupied by construction corps, the one Union and the other rebel, each party anxious to outstrip the opposite in the advance towards a meeting. The rebels are eager to secure as much of the road as possible, in order to throw out a sufficient force to check the approach of Thomas, and the latter is equally desirous of making a rapid advance to interfere with this movement of the enemy. Trains are already running some distance above Knoxville [illegible]

Maj. Gen. Stoneman, who now commands the District of East Tennessee, has nearly completed the re-organization of his forces, and will soon start out at the head of his splendidly equipped cavalry, designing ultimately to co-operate with Sherman in the advance on Richmond.

Everything portends the approach of lively times in East Tennessee, and this portion of the Department will undoubtedly be made the theater of momentous events.

Howell Cobb now occupies Atlanta with considerable force, and the city is being repaired to the full extent of rebel means. The railroad has been completed by them to Macon, and trains are making regular trips.

Our farthest outpost in Georgia is Dalton, which is well garrisoned and under command of Brig. Gen. Judah, a wide awake and energetic officer. The prevalence of guerrilla bands in the northern portion of the State gives him ample scope for the exercise of his talents. The railroad from Chattanooga to Dalton, a distance of thirty-six miles, is kept open with considerable difficulty; one train running daily between the two points.

Escaped Federal prisoners are constantly arriving here, most of them coming into our lines above Knoxville. They all tell the same old story, so often repeated, of cruel treatment and neglect, and no one who marks their appearance upon their advent among friends will feel like gainsaying their story of suffering and hardship.

Sherman's advance on Columbia, S. C., compelled the rebels to remove the Union prisoners confined there or lose them at once. In transferring them to Charlotte a considerable number escaped, by jumping from the trains, and at the latter, owing to the inefficiency of the guard, some two hundred succeeded in getting away from the camp where they were confined. Last week twenty-two of these, fortunate in eluding detection, came into our lines. The following is a list of their names: Capt. W. C. Wilson, 20th N. Y.; Capt. E. C. Gilbert, 152d N. Y.; Capt. Wash. Durbrow, 40th N. Y.; Lieut. H. Cribben, 140th N. Y.; Lieut. Rich. Cooper, 7th N. J.; Capt. James R. Stevens, 70th N. Y.; Lieut. Frank A. Hubbell, 67th Pa.; Capt. S. V. Pool, 84th N. Y.; Capt. J. F. Robison, 77th Pa.; Capt. J. C. [illegible], [illegible] Pa.; Capt. E. G. Richards, 45th Pa.; Lieut. J. E. Hastings, 7th Pa.; Lieut. J. H. Clark, 1st [illegible]; Lieut. Jo[illegible] A. Jones, 20th Ill. [illegible]

[illegible] N. Y.; Ralph Kay, 47th Mich.; F. T. Wallace, 32 Pa. Cav.; F. Lynch, 2, 80th N. Y.; D. Y. Lyttle, C 31st Ohio; Lewis Earlinger, H 31st N. K.; W. Wilson, L 97th N. Y.

More of those who escaped at the same time with the above are expected to arrive at our outposts very soon. Chattanooga, at present, owing to the influx of troops to Knoxville, presents a very brisk and lively appearance. Considerable improvement has been made in the town through the enterprise of the post commander, Col. Carlton. Some of the terribly muddy roads are being macadamized, and a young town of sutler and trade stores and photograph establishments is rising into note. The fortifications are likewise being improved and completed, making Chattanooga a veritable Gibraltar in its appearance.

We are having beautiful weather here, warm and genial days, which already have brought the blossoms on many of the trees, and started nature into vigor and life. Very agreeable just now is the climate of the "Sunny South."

D. M.

REBEL'S LETTER.

The End of the Rebellion at Hand—Conceded Hopelessness of the Cause—Rapid Depletion of the Southern Armies—Their Resources Unavailable—Their Arsenals and Armories Gone—Their Means of Transportation Destroyed—The People Crushed.

(From the N. Y. World's Rebel Correspondent.)

BALTIMORE, March 22, 1865.

In all probability, in a few days, or weeks at farthest, the Southern Confederacy will be numbered with the things of the past, and the rebels will have neither an army, nor a capital, nor a government.

RAPID DEPLETION OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

Strong and numerously large as the southern armies may have been up to the time of the fall of Savannah, they have been rapidly melting away ever since that period, but more especially since the evacuation of Wilmington and Charleston, and the retreat of Johnston's army from Charlotte. According to this authority, fully one-half of the Confederate troops have deserted, and have either passed into our lines or returned to their own homes. There is no authority on the part of the Confederate government to force the latter class back into the ranks. This fact is plainly admitted in the address of the Confederate Congress to the southern people, issued at the close of the session. So terrible has been the effect of this depletion upon the rebel armies, that the entire force under General Lee, at Richmond and Petersburg, is said to be only 50,000 troops, and that Johnston's whole army embraces only 42,000 troops, made up as follows: Hardee's forces, 15,000; Hampton's cavalry, 8,000; Cheatham's corps, 10,000; and Bragg's troops, 10,000. This makes only 42,000 men, and this, it is said, is the entire force that General Lee can command for the defence of Richmond and to oppose Grant and Sherman.

THE RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH NOT EXHAUSTED, BUT UNAVAILABLE.

It is true that the material resources of the South are not yet exhausted. But those resources are not available. There is now, as always, the means of raising abundant crops at the South, but there are no means of getting those crops to market. Their railroads, in constant use for four years, are worn out; to repair them they have neither the materials nor the skilled labor necessary. Their transportation has been either captured or destroyed or abandoned or worn out. They did manufacture several hundred cars, and a large number of locomotives, in 1863 and 1864, at Savannah, Macon, Augusta, Atlanta, Fayetteville and Charleston. But all their most valuable machinery for this purpose has now been either captured or destroyed, except what is at Richmond, and at one or two other points.

THE SOUTH DEPENDENT ON EUROPE FOR MANUFACTURED GOODS.

They have not succeeded very well in other branches of manufactures, except in the construction of muskets, swords, gunpowder and cannon. Some manufactories of shoes, hats, leather, and clothes, were established at an early period of the war, but they never prospered, and none of them are now in operation. The business of blockade-running was attended with such success, until the fall of Wilmington, that the South depended entirely upon Europe for their supplies of shoes, clothing, cloth, &c., as well as for the almost equally necessary articles of coffee, tea, sugar, liquors, &c. These supplies, and many others, are now cut off, and the South, as a nation, cannot exist without them.

THE SOUTH DESTITUTE OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR, AND OF THE MEANS OF PROVIDING THEM.

But a still more grievous loss than this, however, has befallen the South, in consequence of Sherman's march across the States of Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina. This consists in the loss of all their arsenals and manufactories of cannon, muskets, swords, and gunpowder, except those at Richmond and one or two other places. The manufacture of these munitions of war was carried on very extensively, not only at Fayetteville, but also at Raleigh, Danville, Lynchburg, Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, Charlotte, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Milledgeville, Macon, Atlanta, and Mobile. Of all these places, the factories and foundries at Danville and Lynchburg are the only ones that are now in operation, and even they are no longer considered safe. They will probably be destroyed or blown up in a few days. Those at Raleigh and Mobile were removed, it is said, a week or two ago. Those at Macon and Augusta, it is said, have been destroyed quite recently. Those at Atlanta, Charleston, and Savannah were removed before those places were evacuated. Those at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, and Fayetteville fell into the hands of Gen. Sherman. Thus, from the want of the very munitions of war, the South is unable to carry on the contest much longer. The muskets which the soldiers of Lee and Johnston carry in their hands, and the ammunition in their caissons, constitute their whole supplies of these essentialities, except those that are in the arsenals and magazines of Richmond and of one or two other places.

THE BUBBLE OF FOREIGN INTERVENTION BROKEN AT LAST.

It is said, also, that news has been received by the Confederate Government from Paris which is of such a nature as to dispel finally the delusion of active foreign intervention in their favor, to which they have all along clung with unwavering pertinacity. They have hoped, to the last moment, that motives of self-interest alone would have induced the Emperor of France to interpose and prevent the conquest of the South by the North in order that he might have a powerful ally, instead of a powerful foe, on his Mexican frontier, and in order that he might secure the vast advantages which a commercial treaty with the South would secure to France. But this pleasing delusion has now faded out. It is said, on the other hand, that Mr. Slidell has informed President Davis that it is now beyond all doubt that the French nation will not interfere in favor of the South; that the Emperor Napoleon has caused an official intimation to that effect to be conveyed, quite recently, to Mr. Bigelow, and that the consideration therefor is, that the Mexican Empire is to be recognized by the Government of the United States, and that a Minister from the Emperor Maximilian will very soon be received at Washington.

HOPELESSNESS OF THE CONTEST IN A MILITARY LIGHT.

Indeed, with only ninety-two thousand troops in the field, unable to raise more, supplying these with difficulty, as President Davis himself admits; with no reserves, and with their men deserting daily, it is evident that any further prosecution of the war on the part of the South, is hopeless.

The combined armies of Grant and Sherman number at the very least one hundred and seventy thousand efficient combatants, besides Sherman's garrisons and detachments, which amount to fifty thousand more; and besides Sheridan's cavalry, probably thirty thousand strong; and besides Hancock's force on the Upper Potomac, fifty thousand more. Indeed, including the garrison at Washington, and the troops at Baltimore, it is easy to figure up two hundred and seventy-five thousand troops, all of whom are available and can co-operate against Gen. Lee's 92,000. If Grant's 170,000 efficient combatants, supported by the above powerful reserve of over 100,000 other troops, cannot defeat Lee and capture Richmond before the middle of April, it will be owing to the most shocking mismanagement. Johnston's 42,000 troops on the Roanoke River, cannot stand for a moment before Sherman's 80,000. How much less, if, as some authorities state, Sherman has 100,000 men, besides his garrisons?

UNCONQUERABLE SPIRIT OF GENERAL LEE AND HIS OFFICERS.

Gen. Lee, however, does not think of submission. He intends to fight one desperate battle at least, perhaps two. He is confident of victory too; for he believes the defenses of Richmond to be impregnable. And even if he is defeated, his army, it is said, will not be annihilated, nor will it surrender. At the worst Gen. Lee can lose in these battles no more [illegible] men, and with 70,000 such soldiers as he will have left, he can prolong the war, or else invade the North. Such are the dreams in which he and his officers indulge. But no one else at the South indulges in such sanguine hopes. The Southern people are subdued in spirit, but they are convinced of the futility of further resistance to the power of the North. Another thing of which they are painfully convinced, too, is that they have been deluded in thinking that because their cause, the cause of free government and of constitutional liberty, was just, that therefore it must for that reason succeed.

DEEP DEPRESSION AMONG THE FRIENDS OF THE SOUTH.

Such is the substance of the news and all the views that prevail here. They are entitled to weight and consideration, and yet they may have an erroneous foundation. Time alone can test their soundness. They have produced, however, a feeling of deeper depression among the Southern sympathizers here than any previous events of the war.

DUDLEY.

ITEMS.

Gen. McClellan is at present in Rome. "The General," says the Roman correspondent of the Times, "has certainly no expectation of a speedy termination of the war which is now devastating his unhappy country."

On Sunday, while Mrs. Brown, of Waterbury, Ct., was getting ready to go to church, her dress took fire, and she was so badly burned that she died shortly afterwards.

Mrs. J. D. Wood, the actress, who was lately badly bruised at the Buffalo Theater, while trying to save a little girl from destruction, died last Saturday.

A very brilliant comet was observed in the Southwest from on board the ship White Swallow, of Boston, while off the Cape of Good Hope, from Jan. 20 to Feb. 5.

Chas. A. Burt, the well known and wealthy brewer at Albany, was instantly killed, on Tuesday, by the accidental falling of a stone from the top of [illegible]

[illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

Proceedings in the United States Court—Important Case in the Circuit Court—Leaseholds—Rights and Liabilities of Tenants—Notice to Suitors and Appellants—The Legality of Reform School Commitments to be Reviewed.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Before Judges Davis and Drummond.—This court convened at ten o'clock on Wednesday. During the attendance of the jury, the morning sessions will commence at that hour, and continue until one o'clock, and, after a recess of half an hour, the court will resume its sessions, remaining in session so long as convenience, with reference to the business on hand, may require.

The trial of the ejectment suit of Forsyth vs. Kinzie et al. was concluded, and the case given to the jury.

[illegible] United States vs. Isaac Cook. In this case, on the application of the District Attorney, an order was entered for a continuance until the May term.

[illegible] Wilson vs. Shely. In this case a motion to strike plea from the file was made, argued, and taken under advisement.

[illegible] Chancery. Salisbury vs. Stowell et al. In this case leave was granted complainant to file a cross bill.

[illegible] COURT—Before [illegible] [illegible]. The only proceeding of interest [illegible] by Commissioner [illegible] in the United States vs. [illegible] Clinton, but no decisions, as yet, were reported.

CIRCUIT COURT—VACATION TERM—Before Judge Williams.—The case of Diehl vs. Marks and others, which has been before the court heretofore on various motions, was heard. There are several questions involved, of considerable importance to owners of leasehold interests. Among these is whether a party having a leasehold interest in realty can avail himself of the provisions of the homestead exemption law, and whether a house being sold on a judgment is personal property and may be replevied by the judgment debtor. The property in dispute consists of three houses, a barn and three sheds, on North Wells, between Ontario and Goethe streets.

[illegible] call of the docket, commencing [illegible] for all causes, where they will be dismissed [illegible] the docket, or which are not prosecuted in good faith. All appeal cases may be dismissed upon motions of any party interested where it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that the appeal is taken merely for delay, and no appearance has been entered by the appellant.

A precipe was filed in the case of Wm. H. Derby vs. The Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company. This is an action in assumpsit, with damages laid at $7,000.

SUPERIOR COURT.—This Court will meet on Monday, [illegible] in the case of [illegible] [illegible] et al. [illegible] [illegible] with damages laid at $800.

[illegible] vs. John C. Chamberlain et al. This is the title of a bill in chancery filed in the Superior Court. The bill sets forth that the complainant is the owner of an undivided one-eighth of blocks 9, 10, and that part of block 1, which lies north of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad track, all in the west half of northwest quarter of section 18, T. 39, N. R. 14, E. Also an undivided one-eighth of lots 5, 10, and 12, each containing five acres of Morris, Chapin, Smith and Cook's subdivision of the west half of southwest quarter of section 18, T. 39, N. R. 14 E.; that the property vested in complainant by virtue of a Sheriff's deed upon sale under an execution, in his favor, against one of the [illegible] [illegible] Gray; that the [illegible] [illegible] having derived his title by regular chain of conveyance from the Trustees of the Illinois & Michigan Canal; that sundry parties who are made defendants have, or claim to have, an interest in the remaining seven-eighths, derived from a tax title. The bill asks for partition and division of the property, and the appointment of commissioners for that purpose.

Some days ago a petition for a writ of habeas corpus was taken out before Judge Gary, at the relation of C. N. Answorth, and directed to George W. Perkins, Superintendent of the Reform School, commanding respondent to show cause why Martin Knudson was confined in that institution. Mr. Perkins appeared by the City Attorney, and answered that he was confined by virtue of a Reform School mittimus, issued by C. McDonnell, Police Magistrate, of date Nov. 2, 1864; that subsequently, being advised that the mittimus was irregular in form, the boy was returned to the Armory, and a second mittimus obtained, which was duly executed, and by virtue of which Perkins claimed the right to detain the boy.

During the trial the following questions of law arose, and were decided as follows:

FIRST—Are the provisions of Chapter 14 of an act entitled "An act to reduce the charter of the city of Chicago, and the several acts amendatory thereof, into one act, and to revise the same," approved February 13, 1863, by which power is conferred or attempted to be conferred upon the Commissioners of the Reform School of the city of Chicago, in conflict with or opposed to the provisions of Section 1 of Article 8 of the Constitution of this State?

This question was decided by the Court in the affirmative.

SECOND—If the first question were to be decided in the negative, then has the Justice of the Peace power to issue the said second warrant of commitment on the 28th day of February, 1865, in either event was the commitment made by virtue of the said second warrant a legal commitment?

This question was also decided by the Court in the affirmative.

THIRD—Will the relator enquire, on this trial, into the [illegible] of the evidence before the Commissioners, to sustain his decision that the said Martin Knudson was a suitable person for commitment to the Reform School; or show that said decision was wrong, or that the said Martin Knudson was not, in fact, a suitable person for such commitment?

This question the Court decided in the negative.

And therefore the said Court adjudged that Martin Knudson was illegally restrained of his liberty, by the said George W. Perkins, and did order that he be discharged from such restraint; and by agreement of both parties, and at the suggestion of the Court, the execution of the order of discharge was stayed until the further order of the Court, to give the parties an opportunity to have the decision reviewed in the Supreme Court.

The case will be argued during the present term of the Supreme Court. This is a most important case, and involves the legality of the commitments made to the Reform School, and the right of the Commissioners to exercise judicial functions. M. D. Brown for the relator and Francis Adams for the respondent.

Nothing of interest was done in the County Court, and the Recorder's Court was not in session.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 29, 1865.

Rumors of peace have again disturbed Wall street. A few days since, President Lincoln was reported to be in feeble health, and that he had fled to Gen. Grant's headquarters to get rid of the office-hunters, who were pestering him day and night. Whether or not the state of his health had anything to do with his visit to Gen. Grant, we are unable to state; but his prolonged stay there has created a rumor that there is a prospect of some negotiations looking towards peace going on between Gen. Lee of the Confederate army and the President. As far as we can learn, this is a mere rumor, but it has had the effect to depress the gold market, and unsettle values of all kinds. Stocks have been "panicky," and several failures are reported to have taken place in consequence of the decline; and although "cash gold" is scarce, quotations have been gradually falling since the opening.

Business here to-day was moderately active, but prices ruled lower. Wheat fell 3@4c per bushel; corn 1@2c, and oats 2@3c. Provisions opened buoyant and higher, but closed with a strong downward tendency. [illegible] the demand by short-sellers of grain has aided in sustaining prices, but with a decline in gold there must inevitably fall a depreciation of all values.

In the present state of affairs, it is gratifying to observe that the Copperhead journals and the organs of Wall street generally have commenced to attack Secretary McCulloch. This same influence has successively bespattered Secretaries Chase and Fessenden with the most fulsome adulation, and then, when it was found that they were impervious to flattery, and refused to play into the hands of the speculators, it turned round and abused them with the strongest adjectives to be found in our language. Before Mr. McCulloch was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, such papers as the New York Herald, World, Commercial Advertiser, and the Chicago organ of the tribe, were eloquent in their praises of the great Western financier, and after he was appointed they expressed themselves completely overjoyed. He was the "right man in the right place"—a sound financier and a great banker. This style of flattery continued up till the period when gold fell below 175, when these organs suggested, recommended, and finally urged that the Secretary go into the gold market and make purchases, so as to prop it up and save the whole country (meaning Wall street) from ruin. Mr. McCulloch, however, was deaf to their entreaties, and he allowed gold to go on in its downward course. This put a stop to the torrent of adulation, and for several days past we have observed a very strong disposition to find fault with him. He declines to be guided by their counsel, and they are now scolding him for various deeds of commission and omission—all of them insignificant, and of little or no consequence to the country at large. It is an indication, however, that they are determined to quarrel with him—for all of which the people have good reason to rejoice.

There is no change to note in the money market. The demand for currency is still active, but there is a growing indisposition on the part of capitalists to lend, except on unexceptionable collaterals, and with wide margins. The bank rate of discount is still 10 per cent per annum, but outside the rates are higher—ranging from 12@20 per cent per annum.

Eastern exchange was in better supply to-day and the market was a shade easier, but there was no change in rates, which were par buying and [illegible] premium selling. Some of the banks sold to each other at 50c per thousand premium, which is only one-half the express charges.

Gold was weak and lower to-day—opening in New York at 151¾, advancing to 152¼, and closing at [illegible] at 151. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd, gold-broker:

11:00 a. m.	151¾	2:00 p. m.	151¼
11:30 a. m.	151½	4:00 p. m.	151¼
12:00 m.	[illegible]		

The following are the quotations telegraphed to the Stock Exchange:

10:10 a. m.	[illegible]	2:00 p. m.	[illegible]
11:00 a. m.	[illegible]	3:00 p. m.	[illegible]
11:30 a. m.	[illegible]	4:00 p. m.	[illegible]
2:00 p. m.	[illegible]		

[illegible] the gold market was active and firm. Owing to a great scarcity of "cash gold," sales were brisk on the Stock Board at [illegible], closing quiet at the inside quotation. At the same time sales were made for delivery within a few days at 150@150. On the street the market ruled steady at 151. Silver is dull and nominal at 130@133.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40's	[illegible]	[illegible]

Cook County Scrip was in limited request and dull, with light sales at 95.

A dispatch was received at the Stock Exchange this afternoon, reporting several failures in New York, supposed to be operators in stocks.

—The failure of the National Bank of Athens, N. Y., reported two or three days since, is said to have been caused by speculations in butter, which has declined in price during the past thirty days about 40 per cent. This improper use of the funds in possession of the bank by its officers forfeits its charter.

—The increased business on railroads in since the war began has been very large. The Chicago and Alton earned in 1860 [illegible] against $3,681,345 in 1864—an increase of 200 per cent. The Chicago and Rock Island [illegible] in 1860, against $2,[illegible] in 1864, an increase of 150 per cent. The [illegible] of 200 per cent. The New York Central [illegible] in 1860, against [illegible] in 1864, an increase of [illegible] per cent in four years, and the following year, 1864, will show 20 per cent increase over 1860. The Philadelphia and Reading [illegible] in 1860, against [illegible] in 1864, an increase of 100 per cent, and the report for 1864 will give an increase of two hundred per cent over 1860. The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago [illegible] in 1860, against [illegible] in 1864, an increase of 119 per cent in four years, and for 1864 the increase will be 200 per cent over 1860. The year 1865 opens with still larger relative gains in freight and passenger earnings.

—It is now stated that Government has no intention of shipping the cotton seized at Savannah to England. The time of the sale, however, has not yet been fixed.

—In Boston money is in active request, and more stringency is noticeable. Lenders as a general thing require wide margins, and look more favorably than high rates of interest. Call loans are firm at 6@7 per cent. Commercial paper is discounted outside at 8@9 per cent, but bank rates are higher.

—In St. Louis on the 27th, New York sight exchange was very scarce, and the rate advanced to 1.50 per thousand prem.—some houses charging [illegible] prem. Money is very stringent.

—The N. Y. World of Saturday states that in the gold market there about a million dollars was bought by one broker, and two millions by another, for parties who are strong enough to pay for and withdraw the same.

—The N. Y. Times of Monday last says that many merchants, who distrust their chance for getting rid of their goods without further sacrifice, are supposed to have "hedged" their position by selling gold "short."

—The gold broker in New York who was reported to have purchased one million dollars in gold one evening about two or three weeks since has failed. His losses on that million dollars alone amounted to upwards of $[illegible],000.

—A New York financial correspondent, writing from New York, states that the mercantile community were never in better condition than at present.

—The total value of exports from Boston for the week ending March 24, including specie, was $[illegible], against $[illegible] for the corresponding week in 1864.

—In Milwaukee on the 28th, Eastern exchange was steady at par buying and ½ prem. selling.

—The N. Y. Times advises every merchant to act as though he had heard good news from Generals Grant and Sherman.

—A New York correspondent, writing from Wall street, under date of Saturday last, says:

The financial [illegible] has been terrible this week, and Wall street has been a very slaughter-pen of the innocents, and [illegible] who were not quite so innocent. The [illegible] of depression and panic have gambolled through wide meadows of margins, until the margins themselves have been swept away in one common rush of ruin. Money has been put through a process of torture by the fall in gold, such as the Jews of York and Rome could scarcely have experienced.

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 29.

SALES AT THE FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

SALES AT THE SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

NEW U. S. 7-30's.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, Government Depositary and Agents of JAY COOKE for the sale of the 7-30 Treasury Notes.

The $[illegible] millions (second series) now in the market are payable in three years from June 15th, 1865, or convertible at the option of the holder into U. S. 5-20 six per cent gold-bearing bonds. The notes are of equal value and similar in all respects (excepting date of maturity) to the issue recently exhausted. Subscribers will receive the interest [illegible] from date of subscription to June 15th being paid in advance to subscribers.

Liberal commissions allowed to Banks and Bankers.

E. E. BRAINTON, Cashier.

RUFUS HATCH,

(FORMERLY HATCH & HUGHES,)

BROKER,

No. 25 Exchange Place, New York.

Government Securities, Stock and Gold, Bought and Sold Exclusively on Commission.

REFERS: Solomon Sturges Sons, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

[illegible]

C. Durant, Esq., President Rock Island Railroad Co.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

U. S. Fiscal Agent, and agent of Jay Cooke for receiving subscriptions to the popular 7-30 Treasury Notes. These notes are free from taxation, [illegible]

[illegible]

J. A. ELLIS, President.

E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

New York Stock Market.

Closing prices for cash, March 29, 1865. Received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission Stock and Bond Brokers, 24 Clark street, Chicago.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 29.

The following summary shows the movement in Produce and Provisions, during the past 24 hours:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, brls	1,591	504
Wheat, bu	3,545	[illegible]
Corn, bu	13,[illegible]	2,475
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	775	[illegible]
Barley, bu	750	[illegible]
Grass Seed, lbs	30,390	38,490
Flax Seed, lbs	16,890	30,000
Broom Corn	[illegible]	160
Cut Meats, lbs	7,497	126,575
Pork, brls	[illegible]	1,483
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	340
Tallow, lbs	1,347	15,450
Butter, lbs	5,530	15,030
Dressed Hogs, No.	19	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No.	1,615	617
Cattle, No.	478	514
Hides, lbs	17,890	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	370	90
Lumber, feet	100,000	448,000
Shingles, No.	70,000	330,000
Lath, No.	[illegible]	48,000
Salt, brls	[illegible]	780

The general markets to-day, under the influence of the decline in gold, ruled quiet and lower. The demand by speculators was unusually light, and the sales made were chiefly to fill short contracts.

The Provision market opened very firm, and barreled Pork ruled higher, but as soon as the second New York dispatch was received, it closed dull and weak. Mess Pork was in limited request, and the market ruled quiet but firm, with sales of 800 brls last night at $25.00, and 200 brls to-day at $25.50. Prime Mess Pork opened at an advance of 50c@$1.00 per barrel, with sales last night and today of 2,200 brls at $24.50@25.00—closing with sellers at inside quotation. Bulk Meats are quiet, with sales to-day of 60,000 lbs Sides at 14c loose. Lard was in limited request at 17c, but the stocks are held off the market. Sweet Pickled Hams were quiet, with sales of 100 tcs at 15c.

In addition to the bids advertised for yesterday, the Commissary of Subsistence has advertised today for proposals for 250,000 lbs smoked Sides, and 250,000 lbs smoked Hams and Shoulders. The Commissary of Subsistence at Cincinnati has also advertised for bids for 6,000 brls Mess and Prime Mess Pork, 100,000 lbs Bacon Sides, and 20,000 lbs sugar-cured Smoked Hams.

Highwines ruled dull, and, under the influence of unfavorable news from New York, the market was nominally [illegible] were sold at $2.00, but at the close there were sellers at $2.03, without buyers.

The decline in gold and unfavorable advices from New York continue to exercise a depressing influence on the Flour market. There is no speculative inquiry of moment, and transactions are for the most part limited to the wants of the city trade. The transactions to-day were only 200 brls, part at $6.25 for Spring extras.

Owing to the decline in gold, the market for wheat depreciated 1½@2c per bu, selling down to $1.12 for No. 1 Spring, but subsequently advancing to $1.13¼. The transactions foot up 164,000 bu at $1.20 for Chicago skirs, $1.12@1.13¼ for No. 1 Spring, and $1.02 for No. 2 Spring—closing with sellers at $1.13¼ for No. 1 Spring.

The corn market also declined 1@2c, and closed very dull at the depreciation. We note sales of 16,000 bu at 70c for No. 2, and 65@66c for Rejected, according to location—closing dull at 65c for Rejected in south side houses.

There was less activity in the market for Oats, and we note a decline of 1@2c, with sales of 76,000 bu No. 1 at 46@48c for winter, and 47@48c for fresh receipts—closing dull with sellers at 46c.

Rye was dull, neglected and nominal. There were buyers of No. 1 at 80c, but no sellers at that figure.

Barley was quiet with light sales of sample lots at $1.05@1.15. There was nothing done in "store Barley."

Timothy Seed was steady, with sales at $5.00@5.50, according to quality. Clover Seed is scarce and higher, with sales at $13.00@14.00 for fair to prime lots. Flax Seed was quiet, with sales at $2.00@2.55.

The Grocery market is moderately active at previous quotations. Stocks through the city are generally light.

Cattle were quite active to-day, and there was no material change in prices, but the market is hardly so firm. The sales to-day amount to 945 head at $4.00 to $8.37½ for common stock to prime Illinois steers.

Hogs were in large receipt, and the market [illegible] was no change in quotations. The [illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 29.

The Dry Goods market has been generally active since our last report, and our wholesale dealers report that they have done a fairly good business the past week as they have done in this. Great numbers of country dealers are in town. [illegible] doubt, so much by the fine weather, [illegible] the favorable condition of the spring trade. [illegible] [illegible] the East, owing to the recent breaks in the Eastern railroads. Since our last there has been a decline in all staple goods. [illegible] Stocks of [illegible] [illegible]

We quote, [illegible]

[illegible]

Opening of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

A dispatch was read on 'Change to-day, stating that the Illinois Canal, from Joliet to Chicago, will be opened on the 3d April, for boats drawing not more than four and one half feet of water. Last year the Canal was opened on the 28th March—nine days earlier than this year.

Philadelphia Seed Market, March 25.

There is not much Cloverseed offering, and the demand is more active, and prices rather better at the close. Sales of 3,000 bush. have been reported at $13.00@17.00 ₩ bushel, the latter for prime, which is rather scarce. Timothy is quiet at $5.00@5.50. Flaxseed is in fair demand, with sales at $3.00@3.50 ₩ bushel, which is a further decline. A sale of 2,000 bags Calcutta Linseed was made on terms kept private.

New York Seed Market—March 25.

In clover there has been quite a large speculative movement, with sales of 7,000 bags [illegible] quality at $[illegible]. [illegible] About 1,800 bu have been sold at [illegible]. We have only to note a sale of 1,000 bags and 1,600 pockets Calcutta linseed in Boston, at $2.25, gold.

Wool Sale at Boston, March 23.

The bidding was by no means spirited: the sale dragged heavily, and the prices offered [illegible] [illegible] of nearly half of the Cape wool, while most of the [illegible] and a portion of the sample lots of the [illegible] were passed over.

Of the 744 bales Cape offered, 423 were sold principally to manufacturers, at a range of 35@50c, principally at [illegible]. Of the domestic wool, only a small portion of the Pennsylvania fleeces was sold at a range of [illegible] the balance being withdrawn. Ohio, fleeces, of the various grades, sold at a range of [illegible]; Michigan at [illegible]; Wisconsin at [illegible]; a lot of Vermont at [illegible]; Illinois unwashed at 40c; Philadelphia Merino pulled at [illegible]; Western pulled at [illegible].

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 29, 1865.

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts to-day, according to the Board of Trade report, amount to 478 head, and the shipments to 514 head.

The market was quite active to-day for medium to extra Cattle, but coarse stock was in less request. There was no material change in prices to-day, but the feeling of the market is hardly as firm as yesterday. There are a few lots of cattle left over, mostly coarse and ordinary stock.

The difficulties in the new Burlington yards have been adjusted, and stock is now being received there. They are intended to take the place of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne yards, which will soon be closed.

The sales to-day amount to 945 head, at a range of $4.00@8.37½ for common to prime Illinois Steers. The following are the sales:

SALES OF BEEF CATTLE TO-DAY.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Scott sold Webb & Philips 100 head prime steers, averaging 1,300 lbs, at $8.00.

[illegible] sold Hazlewood & Dowd 32 head prime steers, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs, at $7.50.

Stewart sold Cahill 18 head common steers, averaging [illegible] at $[illegible].

SHERMAN'S YARD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH AND FORT WAYNE YARDS.

George Adams sold Lebolt 12 head oxen, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs, at $7.50; Kelly & Bros. 40 head oxen and steers, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs, at [illegible]; and 23 head averaging [illegible] lbs, at [illegible]; [illegible]

Harp sold [illegible] 25 head [illegible]

Ross sold [illegible] 25 head prime Steers, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs at $[illegible].

Myers sold Sherman 47 head prime Steers, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs at $[illegible].

ACPHERSON AND ALLERTON'S YARD.

Wells sold [illegible] 30 head prime Steers, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs at $[illegible].

HOGS—The receipts to-day, according to the Board of Trade report, amount to 1,615 head, and the shipments to 617 head. The arrivals at the yards were [illegible] much greater, and the market was quite active. There was a fair inquiry to-day for stock hogs to fill orders. There is no improvement in prices, but the feeling of the market is a little better, if anything. There are but few left over unsold.

The sales to-day amount to 1,[illegible] head, at a range of $[illegible] for stock Pigs, and $9.00@11.00 for light to heavy shipping Hogs.

The following are the sales to-day:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

PITTSBURGH AND FORT WAYNE YARDS.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

[illegible]

SHERMAN'S YARD.

[illegible]

M'PHERSON AND ALLERTON'S YARD.

[illegible]

SHEEP—There is a very active demand, and good sheep meet with very ready sale at fair prices.

[illegible]

The sales to-day were:

SALES OF SHEEP TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 29, 1865.

FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We continue to quote:

[illegible]

FLOUR—[illegible]

WHEAT—[illegible]

CORN—[illegible]

OATS—[illegible]

RYE—[illegible]

BARLEY—[illegible]

HIGHWINES—[illegible]

[illegible]

CHEESE—Is steady at unchanged [illegible]

COAL—The market is quiet and unchanged. We quote:

[illegible]

COFFEE—The market is steady and there is only a moderate business doing. We quote:

[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—[illegible]

FISH—There is an active inquiry, with no change [illegible]

GREASE—Market dull. Sales to-day were [illegible] Brown and Yellow Grease at 10c. We quote:

[illegible]

HIGHWINES—[illegible]

HIDES—Receipts, 17,890 lbs. The [illegible] and quotations are entirely nominal. We quote:

[illegible]

LEATHER—The trade is very limited. Quotations are unchanged. We quote:

[illegible]

LUMBER—Receipts, 100,000 lumber and 70,000 shingles [illegible]. There is no difficulty at present in obtaining [illegible]

[illegible]

OILS—There is very limited inquiry, and the market is quiet and unsettled. We quote:

[illegible]

CARBON OIL—[illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—The general market to-day was [illegible] and quotations [illegible]

[illegible]

SALT—Shipped 780 brls. Market dull. We quote:

[illegible]

SUGARS—The market is steady and unchanged, with a fair inquiry. We quote:

[illegible]

SYRUPS—Are steady and unchanged. We quote:

[illegible]

TALLOW—Received 1,347 lbs; shipped 15,450 lbs. Market dull and nominal at 13@13½c for city and country.

TEAS—Are quiet and unchanged. We quote:

[illegible]

TOBACCO—The market is quiet and unchanged. We quote:

[illegible]

WOOL—There is no improvement in the market, which continues very weak at the decline. We quote [illegible]

WOOD—The market is very quiet, with no change in quotations. We quote:

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Let us be Merciful to ourselves.

[illegible]

American Enameled Collar Company.

[illegible]

DR. TEBBETTS'

PHYSIOLOGICAL

HAIR REGENERATOR.

So popular is this new article in the Eastern States that in thirteen days of its presentation [illegible] were sold in Boston. It is not a Dye. It will RESTORE Gray Hair to its original color, prevents the Hair from falling off. [illegible]

WARRANTED.

MANCHESTER, June [illegible]

DR. TEBBETTS—Sir: I feel very much [illegible] the effect your Hair Regenerator has had on my head. When I began to use it, my hair [illegible] [illegible] entirely bald except a little on the back [illegible] [illegible]. I feel truly thankful for the benefit I have received, and I can recommend it to all [illegible]

MRS. [illegible]

MANCHESTER, Dec. [illegible]

MESSRS. TEBBETTS BROTHERS: [illegible]

[illegible]

BOSTON, March 1st, [illegible]

TEBBETTS BROTHERS—Gents: [illegible]

[illegible]

C. C. GOODWIN & CO., Wholesale Druggists.

Price per bottle $1.00.

SMITH & DWYER, [illegible]

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals [illegible]

[illegible]

NOTICE.—Any person or persons [illegible]

[illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible]

American Molded Collar Company.

NOTICE.—Whereas, under the head of "Caution," William E. Lockwood claims, under a re-issue of patent granted to Walter Hunt, in 1854, "the exclusive right of making, selling and using Collars and cuffs made entirely of paper, in imitation of starched linen," we notify the public that said Lockwood has no such Patent, and we purpose to protect our customers against any suit, and wherever made, and respectively party may be sued on such re-issued patent to inform us the fact, in order that the defense in such suit may be fully and fairly made.

(Signed) C. W. GALLOUPE, President. E. D. DICKERSON, Treasurer.

Boston, March 15, 1865.

Dr. James,

Late of James' Lock Hospital, Custom House St., New Orleans, La., established in 1856, now permanently located at 94 Randolph street, specialist in the treatment of all chronic, venereal, syphilitic, and private diseases of a contagious character; cures them without mercury, tobacco, poisons, or any poison; but with the use of a positive cure for that much to be dreaded poison. Syphilis in all its forms, Spermatorrhea, seminal weakness, nocturnal emissions, brought on by abuse, sexual excess, &c., causing loss of memory, dimness of vision, depression, impotency, and nervousness, with other deplorable train of symptoms, are positively and radically cured with extraordinary saving of time and expense. All kinds of diseases of private or sexual organs, and of a private nature radically cured.

Dr. James practiced fifteen years in New Orleans and for the last three years in Chicago, and is recommended by the Press and Medical Faculty of the South as one of the most eminent Physicians in the United States. For more particulars you are referred to a book, which will soon be issued by Dr. James, on Venereal, &c.

Dr. James' office and parlors are 94 Randolph street, (up stairs.) Ten separate rooms. All consultations confidential. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M.

Doctor Thompson

[illegible]

Lost Manhood Restored,

[illegible]

Physiological View of Marriage.

[illegible]

Upham's

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

CHICAGO AGENCY.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED.

Exchange on New York, Canada, and England

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

ROBERT REID, Agent.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK

OF

ST. LOUIS.

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

[illegible]

Public Sale.

PUBLIC SALE.—Whereas, on [illegible]

[illegible]

PHILLIPS' CHEMICAL GENERATOR.

[illegible]

NOTICE.—Any person or persons [illegible]

Insurance.

LOSSES PAID IN 46 YEARS

OVER

$17,000,000.

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO. HARTFORD CONN.

Net Assets, Jan., 1865,

$3,677,362.71.

FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS

AT CURRENT RATES.

Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns in the United States. Applications for Insurance will be promptly attended to.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents.

Petroleum.

Petroleum Land Office.

GREGORY, TENNEY & CO.

OIL CITY, ... PA.

BROKERS IN OIL LANDS, LEASES, AND INTERESTS IN OIL WELLS.

Property bought and sold on commission. Parties wishing to form Joint Stock Companies supplied with choice oil territory on liberal terms.

PETROLEUM.

THE NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY,

ORGANIZED UNDER THE MINING AND MANUFACTURING LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Capital, One Million Dollars,

IN

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND SHARES,

AT

$10 per Share, not Liable to Assessment.

Government Bonds and Securities taken in Payment for Stock.

OFFICES,

No. 24 Empire Building,

71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Post Office Address, Box 5,365, N. Y.

OFFICERS:

Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.

WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice-President.

ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.

[illegible]

ATLANTIC BANK, 142 Broadway, N. Y., Treasury.

The Wells of the Company are now Producing Oil.

[illegible]

Most Successful Petroleum Company. Subscriptions received by EDWARD S. GOSS, 24 Clark street.

Copartnerships.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and style of SMITH, McNEILL & CO., for the purpose of transacting a

General Commission Business.

Office, No. 1 Clark street, southeast cor. South Water.

ORRIN SMITH, Late Galena, Ill.

J. S. McNEILL, Late N. S. Bouton & Co.

F. J. SMITH, Late Banner, Wis.

Chicago, March 21, 1865.

Business Cards.

JOHN H. CORNING & CO., 43 Exchange Place, New York, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

[illegible]

B. KIMBALL & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 Locust Street, St. Louis.

Advances made on consignments.

GALE & COBB, BROKERS, for the purchase and sale of **Produce, Provisions, &c.**

[illegible]

Steamships.

STEAM TO AND FROM THE OLD COUNTRY.—The well-known favorite Clyde-built iron Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE of Steamships,

"HIBERNIA," "CALEDONIA," "BRITANNIA" and "UNITED KINGDOM,"

Are intended to sail fortnightly to and from New York, carrying passengers to and from Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, Queenstown, Galway or Londonderry. These steamers were built specially for the Atlantic trade, are divided into water and air-tight compartments.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

[illegible]

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

32 Lake-st., Chicago, Illinois.

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, BURNING OILS, KEROSENE, SOAPMAKERS' STOCK, MANUFACTURERS' GOODS, &c.

Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.

J. H. REED, 144 Pearl street, N. Y.

H. A. HURLBUT, Chicago.

B. EDSALL.

WHITE LEAD.

COLLIER WHITE LEAD

AND OIL COMPANY,

Manufacture and sell warranted

STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD,

Red Lead and Litharge.

PURE ZINC PAINTS, CASTOR OIL, LINSEED OIL.

The trade and consumers supplied on most liberal terms. CHARLES T. PRIOR, Secretary.

Post Office Box 666.

Proposals.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, Room No. 14 Garrett Block, Chicago, Illinois, March 27, 1865.

Sealed Proposals (in duplicate) with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, March 29, 1865, for furnishing the following Subsistence Stores for the use of the United States Army, viz:

[illegible]

GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, Captain and C. S.

For the Gold Mines.

HO! FOR THE GOLD MINES OF IDAHO.

MONTANA AND IDAHO

Transportation Line!

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1865.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Plan for Paying off our National Debt.

GALESBURG, Ill., March 28, 1865.

Editors Tribune:

As several plans of paying our public debt has been suggested, I submit the following, which if not by you deemed visionary, please insert in your paper. It is in brief for every man to give his total income for one month to the government. If the entire debt of the United States could be paid at once, the cost of living would be reduced at least seventy-five per cent. It then is a fact too self evident to need argument, that it would be for the pecuniary interest of every man to pay the fruit of one month's toil to the government as he would more than save the amount in the reduction in price of the necessaries of life.

The total male population over sixteen years of age, is not far from eight millions. I have divided these into eight classes: The first class would be the poorer class of laborers, I have put their monthly income at $20—this would yield twenty millions; the second class at $50 would yield fifty millions; the third class at $75 would yield seventy-five millions; the fourth class at $100 would yield one hundred millions; the fifth class at $200 would yield two hundred millions; the sixth class at $400 would yield four hundred millions; the seventh class at $500 would yield five hundred millions, and the eighth class at $700 would yield seven hundred millions—total, two billions forty-five millions, considerable more than the public debt.

The average I have made I think not excessive. In order to make the thing practical, I would hold a general election, and let every man vote for or against the measure, and each man to abide by the decision of his own vote. If he votes for the plan, let him come forward at the appointed time and pay the amount. Let a list of the voters be kept and published. It would be interesting reading in the future. In order to call out a full vote, I would have the polls open three days, and have it understood that every man not voting is presumed to be in favor of the plan and will be ready to pay his share. I would let every male over sixteen years of age, and every female whose monthly income is $25.00 or more, vote.

Aside from its other pecuniary advantages to the giver, I would make it an interesting and profitable investment by having the Government give a land warrant to each and every donor. We have an immense territory with countless acres of land lying west of us, which the Government could well afford to give away to every one giving $20. I would have the Government issue them a ten acre warrant, with the privilege of adding to it (at the market value) should they at any time wish to emigrate to the land. To those giving $50 I would have the Government issue a twenty-five acre warrant, and so on, an acre of land for every $2 given.

Pardon me if in the above I have appealed only to the meaner attributes of our nature. What a sublime spectacle it would present to the Old World, a people coming forward voluntarily and paying their governmental debt, and yet it would be only another example of the deep, undying love our people have for their free institutions! That some such plan will be adopted, I have no doubt.

A plan has been suggested that the wealthy men of the country give $10,000 apiece. I would not discourage that—let them go ahead—and when they have done all they can, let this or some similar plan be adopted in order to give the poor man an opportunity of contributing his mite to this great undertaking. I am sure no loyal man would object to this way, and I am equally sure a great many Copperheads would be shamed into doing their duty. With our present enormous interest and the horde of tax assessors and collectors, by the time our debt is paid (in the old way) we will pay about three times the amount of the original debt, and three times the amount it would require if all paid at once.

H. F. E.

The Uses of Petroleum.

A waggish correspondent sends us the following capital *brochure* on the uses of petroleum:

Will you allow me space in your valuable journal to call attention to some of the popular uses to which Petroleum may be put that are not now generally understood. If in so doing I seem to be in the issue of this) serving a selfish purpose, I trust you will tolerate it for the real good intended to the masses.

And let me say first to the medical profession, that it is a ready solvent of the remedy so extensively used by it of late, viz: *Balsamaceous Substances*. To a saturated solution add equal parts of Tannin and Phosphate of Lime, drain off the liquid portion, and when filtered, apply to the volcanic battery, and in from twenty-six to thirty hours you will get crystals in deposit of pure [illegible].

For a generally relaxed condition I know of nothing of equal value. Pork and gold [illegible] form of lozenges and carried in the pocket.

As anti-spasmodic, pure petroleum will be found much better than assafœtida. One table-spoonful, in a glass of currant wine, before meals, will generally be found sufficient. Should it occasion retching, alternate applications may be made of it to the arm pits and soles of the feet, rubbing it in well. Or a flannel saturated with it may be worn about the body, over the region of the diaphragm.

As a crinicultural, I am prepared to say its like cannot be found. With half the weight of *iodide of ursa major*, and three or four applications per day, the results will be found surprising. The iodide can be obtained of nearly all druggists [illegible] cents a scruple. I am informed that an article is being sold in single papers and white twine at eighty-seven and a half cents a scruple. [illegible] possess some virtue, but after this notice I shall not consider myself responsible for it. Four scruples will last a family of six persons (with not more than two hired servants) one week, and it should be in every household. As a proof of its virtue, I will state that one application brought out the hair on my buffalo robe that I have used for the past fifteen years. After two applications, Mrs. Eugenia Beckenfurther, at the corner of Congress avenue and Suburban street, had two sets of curls, front and back, and a switch and waterfall for sale.

But in another "paper," with your permission, I will extend the list of its uses. My object now is to caution the public against impure Petroleum that is being largely offered on the market. *Only* the product of the St. Paul well, (a notice of which will be found in most of the religious journals) can be relied upon; and, what is more remarkable, its stock is better than the oil. This well is at a sufficient elevation to carry the oil by tubing to any American market. Negotiations are also pending, which, it is hoped, will result in laying a pipe in connection with the Trans Atlantic Telegraph, by which it can be carried directly to an English market, saving freight and duties. *These items alone* are equal to a dividend of 90 per cent on the capital stock.

D. D. ANODYNE.

St. Clair County—Petroleum and Other Matters.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

BELLEVILLE, March 23, 1865.

Perhaps a few notes, written by the way side, may not be uninteresting to your readers. This is a fine old county, German Republican, loyal and full of patriotic energy. Under the last call St. Clair has more than filled her quota. The 149th Regiment is almost entirely made up of her sons.

PETROLEUM.

Having a decent respect for the opinion of mankind, and not to be behind the age, we have commenced speculating about petroleum, and it is very likely we will soon be speculating in it. Mr. James P. Spear, of Springfield, Illinois, who has been prospecting in various parts of the State, has become so well satisfied of the presence of oil in this county, that he has secured the oil privilege in more than three thousand acres, and in connection with a Philadelphia company, will commence boring early next month.

The oil region seems to be in the vicinity of Georgetown. Several years ago, Robert Higgins, Esq., an old citizen of this county, informs us that in digging a well on his farm petroleum was found, but at the time he gave it but little attention.

Less than a year ago, Mr. Weaver, of Georgetown, sank a shaft for coal near that place. At the depth of one hundred and twenty feet, a dark oleaginous sand stone was found; a smell of coal oil was perceived, the drill became tarry, and after drilling a little deeper, several barrels of water and oil washed out. Not far from this shaft oil issues from a hill side and this dark colored sand stone is found on the surface. This stone burns with a brilliant flame. These being the facts, we may safely indulge in the hope that St. Clair, if it does not flow with milk and honey, will at least flow with petroleum, which if it is not so pleasant to the stomach, produces a delightful sensation in the pocket.

R. M. DEWEY.

The friends of this young and gifted man have been shocked by the intelligence that he was murdered in Sonora last winter. He was formerly a citizen of this county, and received a classical education at McKendree College, of which institution he was a graduate. At the time of his death he was superintendent of a mining company, and was no doubt murdered for valuables which he had in his possession.

CIRCUIT COURT AND BELLEVILLE BAR.

The spring session of the Circuit Court opened Monday, Judge Joseph Gillespie on the bench. We notice that Gustavus Koerner has reappeared at our bar. Judges Underwood and Snyder, Col. Niles and others of the old school are present. Our bar is worthy of its past fame, when Bissell, Trumbull, and Shields graced it. John Hoy, Esq., represents the State, and listening to his deep sonorous tones we can readily imagine insulted sovereignty denouncing crime and invoking justice. Hon. John Baker, on account of the dangerous illness of his wife, has not yet appeared in the Court-room. We notice several young men at the bar, who will yet be known to fame. Among these, Louis Hauck has for some time been engaged in writing a work on *Mechanics' Liens*. This is a book much needed in the profession, and Mr. Hauck has been laboring indefatigably to make it worthy of the niche it is designed to occupy. He has examined many volumes in reference to this subject, and collected the laws of the various States. It is expected that both will be ready for publication some time next fall.

The docket is small, and the term will be a short one. Should anything of importance occur, you shall hear from me again. E.

☞ The Richmond *Whig*, of the 21st, speaking of the "foraging" propensities of Sherman's men, says: "One prisoner brought into Charlotte had upon his person seven watches, and the presumption is that every Yankee in that army is equally burdened with plunder."

EXECUTION OF KENNEDY.

Extraordinary Conduct of the Culprit—He Dies Singing a Song—Scenes at the Scaffold—The Bounty Jumpers Made to Witness the Execution.

THE CULPRIT LEAVES A WRITTEN CONFESSION OF HIS GUILT.

[From the N. Y. Times, March 27.]

The execution of Robert Cobb Kennedy, the raider and hotel incendiary, who was convicted before a military commission some weeks ago, took place yesterday at Fort Lafayette, in the presence of several hundred spectators. The culprit exhibited a mixture of bravado and fear during the ordeal, and at intervals acted in a very "incoherent" manner. Most people thought he was intoxicated, but those who knew him best, attributed his conduct to nervous insanity, and maintain that he was perfectly sober in his last moments.

BIOGRAPHY OF THE CULPRIT.

Kennedy was a native of Georgia, but was brought up in Louisiana. He entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1854, but left it two years afterwards, and, returning to his home in Louisiana, led the life of a planter. He was among the first to enter the rebel service when the rebellion broke out. He was one of the chief conspirators in the attempt to fire the city last fall, and was detected in trying to burn Barnum's Museum at an hour when its destruction would have involved the loss of a large number of lives. The incendiary's flight to Canada, in order to avoid arrest, and his subsequent return to Detroit and capture there by the detectives, are too fresh in the minds of our readers to need recapitulation. Suffice it to say that he was brought to this city, tried before a military commission, and condemned to die yesterday by order of Maj. Gen. Dix, commander of the Department of the East. In person the condemned was about five feet eight or nine inches high, light build, with brown eyes, and hair and whiskers of the same color. He was usually attired in a suit of gray cloth, and his general air was that of an educated and well bred person.

THE MORNING OF THE EXECUTION.

Kennedy rose from his bed about seven o'clock, apparently but little refreshed by his sleep. The chaplain was early in attendance and unremitting in his efforts to comfort the culprit, who was by no means resigned to his fate. The prayers for condemned prisoners, according to the service of the Protestant Episcopal Church, were read by the clergyman, and every effort was made to minister to the wants of the unhappy man.

THE PREPARATIONS

for the execution commenced about eleven o'clock, under the personal superintendence of Colonel Burke and Marshal Murray. The scaffold—the one on which Beall was hanged—was erected in the centre of the yard. A battalion of the Seventeenth United States infantry formed a square, and kept out all who were not specially invited to be present near the scaffold, so there was none of that pushing and confusion which invariably happens on occasions of this kind.

THE BOUNTY JUMPERS AND JUMPERS,

to the number of 185, were compelled to witness the execution, and it is to be hoped that the fate of Kennedy will serve as a warning to more than one of the gang. A more villainous looking set of rascals never were collected together perhaps.

SCENE IN THE CONDEMNED CELL.

About 1 o'clock Col. Burke, Marshal Murray, Brig. Gen. Beale and Capt. Wilson, followed by the executioner, visited the cell of the condemned for the purpose of preparing the culprit for the scaffold. Upon entering the cell the party were met by the Rev. Mr. Burke, the chaplain of Fort Hamilton, who had been closeted with the prisoner since noon. Kennedy was sitting at a table, as if he was engaged in writing, and did not seem to be aware of the presence of his visitors until they clustered around the very table.

Marshal Murray, who headed the party, addressed the prisoner briefly, saying the fatal hour had arrived, and it was necessary for the culprit to prepare himself for the scaffold.

"I know your errand and I am prepared for it," replied Kennedy, in a broken voice, and getting up from the table he advanced toward the centre of the room, apparently greatly agitated.

"Are you ready?" inquired the executioner, who had stepped forward and touched him on the shoulder.

Kennedy was quite disconcerted at the abruptness of the inquiry, and, looking at the executioner with contempt, replied, "Who are you? I don't know you."

General Beale, who was conversing with the clergyman at the time, promptly restrained the prisoner, and told him to submit to his fate like a man.

"I am prepared for the thing," replied the prisoner, and holding out his arms motioned the executioner to come forward and bind him.

The executioner quickly proceeded to pinion the prisoner, during which operation Kennedy showed violent trepidation and cried like a child. He was eventually nerved up to his fate, and bore the trial with anything but good grace.

TAKING LEAVE OF HIS FRIENDS.

The first person who took leave of the condemned was a representative of the press who had visited him on several occasions and acted the part of a friend to him.

"Good by, old fellow," said Kennedy, "do me justice in that publication of yours."

Capt. Wilson then shook hands with him, when Kennedy requested him to forward his pipe to his mother.

In taking leave of Gen Beale his manner was quite affectionate and unrestrained. He wept bitterly, but Gen. Beale soothed him by telling him to die like a man.

"Oh, this is hard of the damned Yankees, to treat me in this way," remonstrated the prisoner. "I have been a regular soldier, and should not have been treated so." Then, asking Gen. Beale for a handkerchief, he signified his readiness to proceed to the scaffold.

At this juncture the executioner stepped forward to place the black cap on the culprit's head, when Kennedy drew back in horror, and inquired if it was necessary to wear the cap before arriving at the scaffold.

Marshal Murray assured him that it was, when Kennedy resigned himself into the hands of the executioner, and quietly allowed himself to be arrayed for the forthcoming ceremony. A procession was then formed, when, just as the *cortege* was about to move, Kennedy turned around, and, addressing Gen. Beale, said: "This is a cowardly murder," and then, relapsing into silence, motioned the Marshal to proceed.

THE SCENE AT THE GALLOWS.

The procession started from the condemned cell about five minutes past one o'clock, and marched to the scaffold in the following order:

Lieutenant Black, Officer of the Day.

Chaplain and the Culprit.

Colonel Burke and General Beale.

Marshal Murray and his Deputy.

Representatives of the Press.

The culprit stepped unsteadily as he wended his way to the scaffold, and showed visible signs of mental and bodily weakness. He was furnished with a chair on reaching the gallows, but only sat on it for a few seconds. Upon rising he took the black cap off his head, and threw it upon the ground with a feeling of perfect contempt for all around him. To a person unacquainted with Kennedy's manner, one would suppose that he was intoxicated, but the officers assured our reporter that it was his usual appearance, and that ever since his incarceration he manifested the same eccentric disposition.

During the reading of the order the culprit manifested some uneasiness, by stamping his foot and turning towards the officer, as if to interrupt him, but he restrained his feelings much better than we expected, and reserved what he had to say until the reading of the order was gone through with. He then motioned to Col. Burke to approach, as if he had something to say; but the chaplain seeing that the latter hesitated to advance, offered up a fervent prayer for the benefit of the culprit, and for the time the conversation was interrupted.

AN INCIDENT.

The prisoner did not appear to be much engrossed with the clergyman's effort, notwithstanding it was full of feeling, and calculated to inspire the most hardened character with feelings of religion. During the reading an incident occurred which could not fail to leave a lasting impression on all who witnessed it. Kennedy was standing under the beam to which was dangling the fatal rope, apparently quite absorbed, when the rope, in swaying backwards and forwards with the wind, struck him on the shoulder. He immediately turned around, supposing that some one had touched him to attract his attention, when his eyes met the rope. It was a dreadful reminder of his situation, and the expression of terror depicted on the man's countenance as he shrunk from the cord showed how complete was the realization.

KENNEDY'S LAST SPEECH.

The clergyman having concluded his prayer, he took the prisoner by the hands and invoked him to die like a man and a Christian; but Kennedy seemed to pay little attention to the words of the minister, for hardly had he concluded his remarks, when the culprit turned to Col. Burke and asked him if he could not have a drink before he died. Col. Burke turned from the man in perfect disgust, and shook his head, as if there should be no further delay to the execution.

Kennedy, finding that no notice was taken of his request, addressed the crowd as follows: "Let me make a statement here. I consider this a judicial and cowardly murder. The Government of the United States had no need to condemn me."

HE SINGS A SONG.

He then turned, shook Gen. Beale warmly by the hand, and allowed the executioner to place the black cap over his head. The hangman then proceeded to adjust the rope, when the unfortunate man, on the brink of eternity, as it were, gave way to his feelings, and in a plaintive voice commenced to sing—

"Trust to luck, trust to luck,
Stare fate in the face,
For your heart will be easy
If it's in the right place."

THE EXECUTION.

The spectators had scarcely recovered from the shock produced by the effect of the above lines, when Lieut. Samuel M. Black gave the signal to the executioner, the hangman acted with a heavy thud, and instantaneously the body of the culprit was dangling in the air. The execution took place at sixteen minutes past 1 o'clock, and in twenty minutes thereafter, the body of the culprit was lowered, and placed in a rude coffin, and conveyed to the soldiers' burying ground at Fort Hamilton.

Dr. Randall, the post surgeon, who was in attendance, gave it as his opinion, that the deceased suffered but little pain. The neck of the prisoner having been broken, he struggled but little, and appeared to be quite dead after the first or second minute of his suspension had elapsed; but the law required that he should remain hanging for twenty minutes, and there he remained, a sad spectacle and a warning to all who witnessed the occurrence.

KENNEDY'S CONFESSION.

After my escape from Johnson's Island I went direct to Canada, where I met a number of Confederate officers. They asked me if I was willing to go on an expedition. I said "Yes, if it's in the service of my country." To which they replied, "It's all right, our government sanctions to it its retaliation," I asked for any. I was shortly after sent to New York, where I played some time. There were eight of us in the party, and after we had been in the city three weeks, we were told that the object of the expedition was to retaliate upon the North for the atrocities of Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. It was originally intended to set fire to the city on the night of the Presidential election, but as the phosphorus was not prepared, it was postponed until the night of the 25th of November. Of the eight men who formed the original party, two fled to Canada, leaving but six. I was at first stopping at the Belmont House, in Fulton street, but afterward moved into Prince street. I set fire to four hotels, or rather to Barnum's Museum, Lovejoy's Hotel, Tammany Hall, and the New England House. The others only set fire to the house in which each was stopping, and then cut off. Had the entire eight done as I did, we would have set fire to thirty-two houses, and played a big joke on the fire department.

I know that I am to be hung for setting fire to Barnum's Museum, but the fact is that that affair was simply a reckless joke. I had no idea of doing it; but when we were in there, for the mere fun of the thing I emptied a bottle of phosphorus on the floor just to scare the people. I knew it wouldn't set fire to wood, for we had tried that before, and had at one time concluded to give it up. There was no fiendishness about it. The Museum was set on fire by merest accident, after I had been drinking, and just for the fun of a scare.

After setting fire to my four places I walked the street all night until near morning, when I went to the Exchange Hotel. There we all met the next morning and again at night. My friend and I had rooms there, but we sat most of the day in the office, reading the papers, while the detectives, who were thick, watched us. I expected then that I should be caught, and, if caught, I expected to die. Had I done so then it would have been all right; but I, think, now it's rather rough. I escaped to Canada, as did all the rest, and very glad I was to get safely across the bridge. I was restless, however, and wanted to rejoin my command, I started my friend for Detroit. Just before we reached the city he received an intimation that the detectives were on the lookout for us, and giving me a signal, he jumped from the cars. I didn't notice the signal, but kept on and was arrested in the depot.

I wish to say that the killing of women and children was the last thing we thought of. We wanted to let the people of the North understand and feel that there are two sides to this war, and that they can't be rolling in wealth and comfort while we at the South are bearing all the hardships and privations. In retaliation for Sheridan's atrocities in the Shenandoah, we desired to destroy property, not the lives of women and children, although that would of course have followed in the train.

HOW KENNEDY PASSED HIS TIME AFTER SENTENCE.

From the time of the announcement of his sentence until near the hour of his death Kennedy seems to have been excited by the hope of obtaining a reprieve. He wrote to General Dix, it is said, asking for a week's grace. He said also that if General Dix would consent to a postponement, he would give the authorities all the information in his power. On Thursday he was finally informed that there was no possible hope for him; but he still remained apparently confident of the occurrence of something in his favor. The post-chaplain at Fort Hamilton, Rev. Dr. Burke, is the clergyman who attended Kennedy from the hour of his sentence to the hour of his death. Dr. Burke was unremitting in his endeavors to awaken the condemned man to a sense of his awful condition, and the uncertainties of the world to which he was about to be hurried. But while Kennedy listened for the most part with courtesy to the appeals of the minister of God, all efforts to arouse penitence seemed to be lost. To the reporters the condemned said: "The parson is a devilish good man, and I like to hear him talk, but it's no use." He said that while it "was a hard thing to be swung off in such weather, he thought his character would bear investigation?" that he was "not a bad man at heart," &c. "I suppose I ought to be a Christian," he said to a person near him on one occasion, "but, d—n it, I can't." Sometimes he would indulge in vituperation of the "Yankees," animadverting, with the use of great profanity, upon the course of Sheridan and other Federal officers, generally winding up with eulogies of the Southern soldiery and expressions of his faithfulness to the Confederate cause. He complimented the officers of the fort, and those composing the commission which tried him, making but one or two exceptions, for their courtesy and fairness, and said "the supposed it was all right." He passed much of his time in writing, apparently without any particular aim. He eagerly engaged in conversation with every-one who visited him. His conduct, on the whole, showed him to have been almost constantly laboring under great mental excitement. His indulgence in profanity was incessant.

HOW HE PASSED HIS LAST HOURS.

Some notion of the character of the executed spy and incendiary, and of the manner in which he passed his time while in the condemned cell, may be derived from the following, which are portions of what seems to have been a sort of irregular diary. The majority of Kennedy's schedisms were destroyed:

IN HELL, March 2, 1865.—Having slept the greater portion of the day I cannot sleep tonight, and as I have the conveniences at hand propose to commit my thoughts to paper. In thinking all over the circumstances of my trial I must believe the verdict of my judges will be, not guilty. But thinking also that I am a captive in the hands of enemies, who regard it a crime worthy of death to be an officer of the Confederate States army, I am doubtful of their verdict. In summing up the evidence against me the Judge Advocate shed tears, and afterward shook hands and asked me to pity him, that he merely did his duty, and was not actuated by malicious feelings to prosecute me.

I wrote to Chief Detective Young to-night to procure an interview between myself and Gen. Beall, C. S. A. I hope the Yankee authorities will grant it. I am much in need of articles Beall could furnish me. The d——d vermin are so numerous that I am almost in the condition of Lee's veteran, who wanted a pound of mercurial ointment. Like him I am afraid to sneeze for fear the d——d lice would regard it a gong for dinner, and eat me up.

Oh, never, never, never, will a true Confederate soldier
Forsake his friends or fear his foes;
For while our Lord's cross proudly floats defiance,
I don't care a damn how the wind blows.

And again he writes:

MARCH 4.—This is a gala day for my enemies. They will do their best to honor Abraham, and celebrate the recent Union victories. The Federals have obtained possession of Charleston, Wilmington, and other places along the seaboard, but not by valor. Circumstances—military necessity—caused the Confederates to evacuate them. The doughs ought to remember that they did not take Charleston by open warfare—that Gillmore & Co., having hammered in vain long at her gates and the "nest of secession," only succeeded when there was an army in its rear. They swear that Charleston made no resistance without considering that her sons are a portion of the peerless band of Lee. *G—d—n them*, let them subjugate the South and then triumph.

The following letter was written by Kennedy to Chief Young, of the detective force, who made his arrest:

FORT LAFAYETTE, March 25th, 1865.

J. S. Young,

DEAR SIR: I am much obliged by the sending of that *article*.

In answer to your desire to ascertain the present state of my feelings towards you and associates, I can only say I bear you no malice. You did your duty as detectives, with, perhaps, as much kindness to me as any others would under similar circumstances. Our professions have been different; what appeared right and proper to you seemed unfair and dishonorable to me; for example, the manner in which Hayes was instructed and allowed to act in order to obtain evidence against me.

Be assured I appreciate the many little acts of kindness extended by you and others to me.

Respectfully yours,

R. C. KENNEDY.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Burning of Columbia—How the Rebels View It.

THE DESOLATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, March 23.]

Gen. Sherman has accomplished his purpose of making South Carolina a waste. His march from Savannah to Branchville, and thence to Columbia, Winnsboro and Cheraw, was marked, through a wide belt of country, by fire and rapine. The beautiful city of Columbia no longer exists. It is a mass of charred ruins—Herculaneum buried in ashes. A few standing buildings remain here and there to disclose where the city once stood. The State House was burned to the ground, the gas works blown up; the main street, extending for more than a mile, and for the most part closely built up, has but one small building left. The Court House, with its records, has disappeared; the town hall and market, the banks and four churches are gone. Of the squares east of the main street, some are entirely destroyed—others only in part. Eighty-four blocks in the city were burned, and Columbia is Palmyra in the desert.

All provisions were seized, used or destroyed; the stores were broken open, pillaged and then burnt. What the soldiers could not carry off was given to the negroes. They felt with the bayonets diligently in the gardens, and dug up what was buried. All the horses and mules were carried off and the carriages destroyed. Soldiers entered every house in search of silver and jewelry, and took them by violence. Gen. Sherman seems emulous of the immortality which circles, with a halo of infamy, the names of Attila and Timour the Tartar, and the Russian Haynau in Poland. He has achieved the distinction of being classed among the monsters of the human race.

Some officers were polite and expressed sympathy; they pretended that the conflagration was accidental—that it went beyond the original purpose, and was the act of their drunken soldiers. The evidence demonstrates that this is a false pretense, and that the city was deliberately given up to be sacked. When the work had been accomplished, a few notes of the bugle called in the marauding bands, and quiet was restored forthwith.

Gen. Sherman left a few starved cattle as a gift to the citizens. They were too poor and feeble to follow the army. One of the ladies said to Gen. Francis Preston Blair, "Is this the way you war? I thought legitimate war was army against army; but you war upon women and children, and inflict infinite injury and distress upon helpless non-combatants." "Madam," he replied, "we came here to produce distress. Your men fight bravely, and the war would be interminable if it is to be fought out in regular campaigns. We will adopt a more sure and a speedier course; we will exhaust your country, consume your substance, destroy your means of subsistence, shut up your ports, interrupt your railroads and your transportation [illegible]

pilfering to your armies impossible. This is meant to [illegible] the people [illegible]. The accumulation of refugees had made Columbia a populous city; with its suburbs it had about twenty-five thousand inhabitants. These have dwindled to a few thousand, who creep amidst the ruins to the office of the Provost Marshal and get tickets with which they proceed to the provision depot and get a ration—a pound of beef and a pint of meal. The poor receive this allowance gratis. Such as are able to pay give two dollars for a ration. This is a faint picture of the present condition of Columbia. The usual concomitants of a great calamity are not wanting. The demoralization of the lower classes is alarming. All ideas of meum and tuum are lost, as when a ship is about to be wrecked, or the plague desolates a city. Alas, for the beautiful capital of the Palmetto State, crushed by the modern Hun!

PRISONERS FROM SCHOFIELD'S ARMY ARRIVING AT RICHMOND.

[From the Richmond Examiner, March 22.]

Between 900 and 1,000 prisoners, captured by Gen. Bragg at Kinston, North Carolina, will arrive in Richmond this afternoon. A large number of commissioned officers are among them.

GEN. SINGLETON ENTERTAINING THE REBELS AT RICHMOND.

[From the Richmond Examiner, March 21.]

Gen. Singleton, of Illinois, curiously enough, is a warm personal friend of President Lincoln. Hence his passes to Richmond, and peculiarities in general. Now, if the rebels should hang him, the measure of political justice, in his case, would be completely filled.—[*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Hang him! On the contrary, the "rebels" are cherishing this Yankee speculator, courting his acquaintance, and hoping for the honor of invitations to a great entertainment he is about to give; and for which he is said to have expressly imported the champagne. One might suppose this Singleton was not only a friend of Mr. Lincoln, but a friend of Mr. Davis, too, for he can go and come at pleasure through our lines, and run what he pleases through the blockade; a thing which very few Confederates have interest enough to do.

Mr. Clark Mills.

The following note comes to us from Washington, and we presume from the gentleman whose name is signed to it:

To the Editor of the New York Evening Post:

In your issue of Monday last, you published a letter purporting to have been written by me, to the Governor of South Carolina on December 7th, 1861, from this city, which is a forgery. No such letter was ever written by me, or by my authority.

CLARK MILLS.

"March 23d, 1865."

Our correspondent who is traveling with one of the columns of Gen. Sherman, stated distinctly that the letter he copied and sent to us was found in the State House at Columbia, South Carolina, and that the original had been transmitted to the War Department at Washington. By inquiring at that place, Mr. Mills will probably find the document referred to. We are sorry that in denying the authenticity of the letter, Mr. Mills did not embrace the occasion to disclaim the secession sentiment it expressed.—*New York Evening Post.*

State and County Official Instruments Do not Require Stamps.

MONMOUTH, Ill., March 25, 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I am just in receipt of the following important letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

WASHINGTON, March 22d, 1865.

SIR: In answer to your letter of March 17th, I have to say the enclosed tax receipt is not subject to a stamp duty, nor are any official instruments issued, or used by any State, county, city or town officers, in the exchange of their official duties, subject to a stamp duty.

Very Respectfully, E. A. ROLLINS,

Acting Commissioner Internal Revenue.

This disposes of the question whether official instruments, issued by officers acting for public corporations, are subject to stamp duty.

Yours truly, ED. B. WARNER, County Treasurer.

Information Wanted.

BLYTH, England, Feb. 13, 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I write to you to inform me if William Campbell is dead, and when he died, for there was a letter came to Blyth, directed to the post office, saying that he died on the 16th of December, 1864, in which it was said he was mate of the barque Robert Gaskin, and that the master was owner of her, and his name was George Gaskin, to whom I sent a letter five weeks ago to-day, and no letter has come to hand. I am his wife, Phillis Campbell. It is ten months since he left his wife and child, unprovided for. PHILLIS CAMPBELL.

Direct to the care of William Chambers, Ship Owner, Eldon street, Blyth, Northumberland, England.

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS.

[illegible]

JAMES' HAY AND COTTON PRESS.

Patented Feb. 16th, 1864.

Combining many valuable improvements, and saving in construction. [illegible]

[illegible]

ESPECIAL TO GROWERS OF BERRIES and other small Fruit.

Your attention is invited to my

Improved (Ventilated) Basket,

FOR SHIPPING PURPOSES.

[illegible]

NATHANIEL WHITE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

[illegible]

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Chicago, Ill., March 21, 1865. HORSES AND MULES WANTED.

[illegible]

JAMES H. HAMMOND, Captain and A. Q. M.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

AT ATCHISON, KANSAS.

[illegible]

Catarrh Remedy.

REMEDY.

Will cure Catarrh,

Will cure cold in the head.

Will cure an offensive breath.

Will cure pain in the head.

Will cure ulceration of the nose.

Will restore the sense of hearing.

Will restore the sense of smell.

Will restore the sense of sight.

Will restore the sense of taste.

Will restore the voice.

WHEN CAUSED BY

CATARRH.

Catarrh Snuff an Injury,

As is now admitted by all informed, causing irritation and inflammation of the mucous membrane, while the

LIQUID CATARRH

REMEDY

Gently and gradually removes all unnatural incrustations and deposits, restoring the diseased membrane to its normal condition.

A Single Bottle will last a Month.

TO BE USED THREE TIMES A DAY.

CURE WARRANTED

If directions are followed.

☞ Call for a circular describing all symptoms. ☜

DR. D. H. SEELYE & CO.,

Sole Proprietors, Chicago, Illinois.

☞ Laboratory at Freeport, Illinois.

GENERAL AGENTS:

JOHN D. PARK .... Cincinnati, Ohio

WM. JOHNSON .... Detroit, Mich

And for sale in Chicago at wholesale by LORD & SMITH, BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, H. SCOVILL, W. H. HANNIS & CO., SMITH & DWYER, J. H. REED & CO., C. G. SMITH, GALE BROS., and at retail by Druggists everywhere.

Gift Enterprise.

GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION.

250,000

WATCHES, CHAINS, DIAMOND RINGS, &C.,

WORTH OVER

ONE MILLION DOLLARS!

All to be sold for One Dollar each, without regard to value. Not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.

"This is one of the largest firms in the City of New York, and are doing a very extensive business, and have on hand the largest stock that can be found in the city."—*Aurora Times, Post Water, Mich., October 11, 1864.*

"They are large dealers and their stock is manufactured in the best style, and of pure material."—[*Telegraph, Saugatuck, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1864.*

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES.

All to be sold for $1 each.

[illegible]

Messrs. T. & H. GAUGHAN & CO., 116 Broadway, New York, EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS in all the most approved styles of WATCHES AND JEWELRY, desiring to increase their business to an unlimited extent, have resolved upon A GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION, subject to the regulations following:

CERTIFICATES, naming each article and its value, are placed in SEALED ENVELOPES, and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents.

ALL ARTICLES SOLD AT ONE DOLLAR EACH WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE!

[illegible]

T. & H. GAUGHAN & CO.

No. 116 Broadway, New York.

Ship Chandlers.

GEORGE F. FOSTER,

23 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Ship Chandler and Sail Maker

and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Manilla, Tarred and Hemp Rope,

CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS,

Twines, Bell and Sash Cords, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Rosins, Paints, Oils, &c.

Old Canvas and Hoisting Machines for Stores.

FLAGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Miscellaneous.

LUDLUM'S

SPECIFIC

CURES

Gonorrhea, Gleet, &c., and Strengthens the Diseased Parts.

Ludlum's Specific

Is free from Taste or Smell.

Ludlum's Specific

Cures in a shorter time than any other medicine. For sale by all Druggists in the United States.

BURNHAMS & VAN SHAACK,

Wholesale Agents Chicago, Illinois.

AHERN & ROBINSON, Sole Proprietors, Cincinnati, O.

NEW PLUMBING WORKS.

79 Monroe Street.

The subscriber would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. Having had twenty-five years' practical experience in the business, and during that time fitted up many dwellings and stores for the most prominent families in New York City, and some of the largest hotels, hospitals and asylums in the State, he feels confident of his ability to give entire satisfaction. None but the best of workmen employed. Those honoring him with their patronage will find their work done in a neat and substantial manner as he will give it his own personal supervision. Owners, architects and builders are invited to examine his stock of Water Closets, Baths, Wash-Basins, Iron Sinks, Copper Boilers, and Brass and Silver-plated Cocks of the best manufacture. Experienced workmen sent to any part of the country.

HUGH WATT.

THE BABILLION

Patent Grain Dryer!

Great Improvement in Drying Grain.

[illegible]

THE KENOSHA

WATER CURE.

[illegible]

Prof. H. F. GATCHELL.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC

To the merits of our TWO world-renowned preparations, known as

COE'S COUGH BALSAM

—AND—

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.

The one a Sure, Safe, and Speedy

CURE FOR

COLDS, COUGHS

CROUP,

SORE THROAT,

AND ALL

LUNG COMPLAINTS!

The other a positive cure for

DYSPEPSIA,

In its worst stages, and a

SOVEREIGN REMEDY

FOR

ALL DISEASES

That originate in a

DISORDERED STATE

OF THE

STOMACH OR BOWELS

We warrant both of them, in every instance, if our directions are followed.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE cures Dyspepsia positively	COE'S COUGH BALSAM cures the most violent attacks of croup in either old or young.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE cures flatulency and constipation in every instance	COE'S COUGH BALSAM cures the worst colds surely and speedily.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE cures distress after eating, instantaneously.	COE'S COUGH BALSAM cures sore throat and soreness of the chest and lungs.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE sweetens the stomach, purifies the breath, and instantly stops sourness, acidity and rising of food.	COE'S COUGH BALSAM cures hoarseness and tickling in the throat.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE cures sick headache, sickness at stomach and pains or colic in the bowels.	COE'S COUGH BALSAM relieves consumptive coughs as soon as it is taken.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE Creates an appetite, gives vigor and strength to the whole system.	COE'S COUGH BALSAM cures influenza, asthma, and all bronchial affections.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE removes weakness and general debility, it makes the weary ambitious, the feeble strong, the dejected healthy. In short, it enables the patient to take plenty of healthy food, which is the parent of the body.	COE'S COUGH BALSAM is the largest bottle in the world for the price, and is not only the best, but the cheapest medicine extant.
	Over ONE MILLION bottles of COE'S COUGH BALSAM are sold annually, and the people all pronounce it the best cough preparation they ever used.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE allows you to eat a hearty meal without fear of distress afterwards, for it will stop it as soon as it is swallowed.	COE'S COUGH BALSAM is warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE is a purely vegetable preparation, contains no opiates, no poison, nothing harmful, but acts promptly, surely and immediately.	No family can afford to be without COE'S COUGH BALSAM in the house ready for immediate use.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE is the best remedy in the world for dyspepsia, indigestion, sick headache, heartburn, fever and ague, nausea at stomach, and, in fact, all diseases or pains in the stomach or bowels.	COE'S COUGH BALSAM costs but FORTY CENTS. The bottle holds more than any other at the same price.
Sold by druggists everywhere. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle.	The medicine itself warranted superior to all others. Sold by druggists everywhere.

C. G. CLARKE & CO., Prop's,

New Haven, Conn.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.

THE

GREAT FEMALE REMEDY

For Irregularities.

These Drops are a scientifically compounded fluid preparation, and better than any pills, powders, or nostrums. Being liquid, their action is direct and positive, rendering them a reliable, speedy, and certain specific for the cure of all obstructions and suppressions of nature.

Their popularity is indicated by the fact that over one hundred thousand bottles are annually sold and consumed by the ladies of the United States, and every one of them speaks in the strongest terms of praise of their great merits.

They are rapidly taking the place of every other female remedy, and are considered by doctors, overseers, physicians, and all who know aught of them, as the surest, safest, and most infallible preparation in the world for the cure of all female complaints, the removal of all obstructions of nature, and the promotion of health, regularity and strength.

Explicit directions, stating when they may be used, and explaining when and why they should not be used, without producing results contrary to the course of nature's chosen laws, will be found carefully folded around each bottle with the signature of DR. JOHN L. LYON, without which none are genuine. They are prepared at the laboratory of JOHN L. LYON, M. D., 195 Chapel street, New Haven, Conn., who can be consulted either personally or by mail (inclosing stamp).

C. G. CLARK & CO.

General Agents for the United States and Canadas.

C. G. CLARK & CO.,

Proprietors,

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

LORD & SMITH,

GENERAL WESTERN AGENT,

23 Lake street, Chicago.

GENERAL DEPOT,

23 Lake street, Chicago

[illegible]

Stomach Bitters.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT.

Make sure of HEALTH, "But how?" you ask.

We answer, "'tis an easy task.

Strengthen the STOMACH, and sustain

The NERVES, the servants of the brain.

The LIVER keep in active play

And regulate from day to day.

Each organ aid, on nature's plan,

Brace and refresh the INNER MAN,

And like a watch, that's kept in chime

By constant care, with railroad time,

The system tone and strength retain

And thereby cheer the spirits, too.

"How?" you inquire, "can this be done?

This Victory o'er Disease be won?"

"HOSTETTER'S BITTERS," we reply,

"Is HEALTH'S SUPREME PROTECTION—TRY!"

As a means of regenerating the disordered and enfeebled system, regulating every function of the body and organs, reviving the depressed spirits, invigorating the constitution and prolonging life, no medicinal preparation, either of the past or present times, has been so completely and universally successful as

Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters.

Against the vapors foul prepare,

That fever taint the heavy air,

Drink not unmixed the water found

In prairie, woods, or marshy ground.

If necessary toil you ply,

Nature you must fortify.

[illegible]

For artificial aid she cries,

Medicine's grand purpose and intent

Is threatened evil to prevent;

And if you'd be relieved or spared

From ills that crush the unprepared,

Hostetter's Bitters use—for these

They are the SUREST ANTIDOTE.

To set at defiance the miasma of unhealthy localities, the poison of unhealthy water, the effects of irregular workrooms and factories, and the baneful influence of sedentary employments, it is only necessary to be forearmed with

Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters.

Dyspepsia's pangs that rack and grind

The body and depress the mind;

Ague, that, as they go and come,

Make life a constant martyrdom;

Colics and dysenteric pains,

Death which the strong man's vigor wanes

Bilious complaints, those tedious ills,

Ne'er conquered yet by drastic pills;

Dread diarrhea, that cannot be

Cured by destructive mercury;

Slow Constitutional decay

That brings death nearer day by day,

Nervous prostration, mental gloom—

Heralds of madness or the tomb;

For these—though mineral nostrums fail—

Means of relief at last we hail,

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—medicine sure,

Not to prevent alone, but cure.

In dyspepsia, fever and ague, bilious complaints, constitutional and nervous debility, constipation, sick headache, spasms, and in all complaints of man or Woman, proceeding from causes or alterative weakness of the body, the one great remedy and restorative is

Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters.

To wanderers on the sea or land,

From Polar shore to Tropic strand;

To households lone, in regions new,

And dwellings in great cities, too;

To soldiers in camp, fort or field,

Who need against disease a shield;

To miners, California bound,

And tillers of wet, marshy ground;

To feeble wives of fragile mold,

To young and middle-aged and old;

To those in health who would enjoy

Heaven's best gifts without alloy;

To all the strengthless, weak and pale,

To all who droop, ye know not what they ail—

Hostetter's Bitters we present

As Health's most potent element.

If there is any value in public opinion, or any weight in medical testimony, the very best and safest Tonic, Corrective and Alterative now before the world is

Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters.

HEAR THE WITNESSES!

[illegible]

READ REV. W. B. LEE'S LETTER.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 25, 1863.

[illegible]

W. B. LEE,

Pastor of Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church.

READ E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH'S LETTER.

PROSPECT COTTAGE, GEORGETOWN, D. C., April 1, 1863.

[illegible]

E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

READ JOHN W. BRONAUGH'S LETTER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

[illegible]

JOHN W. BRONAUGH, Chief Clerk.

READ SAMUEL RYER'S LETTER.

[illegible]

SAMUEL RYER.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1865.

THE CITY.

BOSSES AND HACK LOST.—A span of horses and hack, which were left hitched in front of the Stock Exchange Hotel, on Tuesday night, were untied and driven or strayed away, and have not since been heard from.

BARE CHANCE.—Col. Wood offers a big price for the man who has made money on pork, this season. Also for the wheat speculator who has not sold short. He thinks they would draw.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—A man, whose name we could not learn, was "beat" out of $100 on Wednesday, by a confidence sharper. The scene of the exploit was the Methodist Church block—that old stamping ground of confidence operators.

INDIAN WARFARE.—Another detachment of soldiers enlisted from among the Confederate prisoners at Camp Douglas, left the city on Wednesday, en route for the frontier now troubled by Indian incursions.

MUSICAL.—A musical entertainment will be given at the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Park avenue and Robey streets, this Thursday evening at half past seven o'clock, by Prof. Wagner and others. Tickets twenty-five cents. The proceeds will be used to procure a melodeon for the Sabbath School.

POCKET PICKING.—On Tuesday evening a lady from Detroit, while walking along Lake street from the Michigan Central depot, had her pocket picked of a purse containing $25 in currency and a small gold locket. The thief was a young man of gentlemanly exterior, who stopped her near the corner of State street and inquired the direction to some street on the North side.

DECEASED.—We regret to learn of the death of T. C. Smith, Esq., of the firm of Geo. C. Smith & Co., Washington near Market street. Mr. Smith was a man universally esteemed both in social and business relations, and his decease will create a vacuum not easily filled. His funeral will take place from St. John's Church, Union Park, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

DOG FIGHT.—Yesterday morning one of those brutal exhibitions occurred on the prairie beyond Camp Douglas, in the presence of from forty to fifty roughs. The battle was not a very satisfactory one, neither canine combatant being "game" enough for the strife, and as a consequence the [illegible] "drawn bets," etc.

BAIL REDUCED.—Thomas H. Duffy was recently examined upon the charge of assault on officer Powell with intent to kill, and held to bail in the sum of $5,000. On Tuesday his counsel brought his case before Justice McDonnell, and owing to the rapid recovery of the injured officer, a reduction of his bail was asked. After hearing the testimony of Dr. Warner, the attending physician, the bail was reduced to $500.

SOLDIERS' REST BENEFIT.—The ladies connected with the First Presbyterian Society held a social party at their church on Tuesday evening. There was a large number of ladies and gentlemen present, and the occasion proved a very pleasant one to all who participated. A splendid supper was provided, and, we infer, was liberally patronized, as the proceeds of the evening amounted to over $450, which was handed over to the Soldiers' Rest fund.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a teamster named Patrick Donnelly, engaged in hauling stone for some new buildings in course of erection in the southern part of the city, received a fracture of several bones of the foot by a large block of stone which fell upon his leg as he was walking by the side of the dray. The accident occurred near his residence, in the neighborhood of Camp Douglas, and he was immediately taken home, where the bones were successfully set by Dr. M. T. Wilson, who witnessed the occurrence.

MISS M. M. EVERTS' LECTURE.—A lecture with readings will be delivered this evening, (Thursday) in the Children's Chapel, on Wabash avenue, near Hubbard Court, by the accomplished Miss Everts, sister of Rev. Dr. Everts. Her subject will be "The Mission of the Poet." Miss E. is a finished reader, and we bespeak for her audience a rare treat. She has not only a keen appreciation of true poetry, but possesses the faculty of conveying it to others in her recitations.

NEW QUARTERS.—Mr. William Collins, for a long time a presiding genius at the Tremont Rotunda, has purchased the rooms formerly occupied by D. V. Watkins, at No. 119 Dearborn street, which place he will open on Saturday evening, April 1st.

Having refitted the rooms in an elegant and attractive manner, his friends will make a note of the change. Two superior French carom tables have been fitted up in the billiard room, and an appetising lunch will be served to visitors.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—On Wednesday morning an accident occurred at No. 21 Michigan avenue, resulting in the death of a laborer named Shoefield. The deceased was employed about the building—now in process of erection—as a hod carrier, and while engaged in his duty was struck on the head by a block, which became loosened and fell from the ceiling; he died instantly. The deceased was a married man, and resided on North street, near the Burlington Depot. Coroner Wagner held the inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

THE $5,000 ROBBERY.—A few days ago we noted the circumstance of a clerk of C. G. Wicker who professed to have been robbed of $5,000 on Dearborn street. His story was not fully credited, and several suspicious circumstances have recently come to light, led Mr. Wicker to believe that the clerk had appropriated the money to his own use. Detectives were put upon his track, and his actions were "shadowed," and he was finally arrested. He was brought up for examination before Justice Miller, but owing to the absence of important witnesses the case was postponed to Friday, bail being fixed at $5,000.

PANIC LOOSE AMONG DRY GOODS.—Chicago merchants are having a "big run" of trade this week, showing that they have met the views of the trade, which has thus far bought very sparingly. We notice that the old house of John V. Farwell & Co. are receiving a nice line of dry goods and domestics from the late auctions, and their immense salesrooms are crowded with buyers, who seem to feel that now is the time to mount the tide which shall lead on to fortune.

Chicago merchants are doing all that men can do to satisfy the trade of the Northwest that their interests lie in buying their goods here.

RE-ARRESTED.—Some time during last month, Farrel, a notorious confidence man and thief, was caught in one of his operations, arrested, held to bail, and indicted by the Grand Jury. [illegible]

THE RAILROAD DIFFICULTY AT THE BURLINGTON STOCK YARDS.—We are happy to learn that the difficulties between the railroad companies, which culminated in the disturbance at the new Burlington Stock Yards, chronicled in yesterday's TRIBUNE, have been amicably adjusted. Better counsels have prevailed, and the matter has been arranged without the threatened riot or effusion of blood.

We are informed that our report of the cause of the difficulty was in one particular slightly inaccurate, that the yards of the Burlington Company are not constructed on the property of the Northwestern, but upon their own lands. It is claimed that the lands purchased by the companies were divided as early as July last, since which time each has held exclusive possession of its own property, and each company on its own grounds, had constructed extensive cattle yards, costing a large amount of money.

REGISTRY OF VOTERS.—We desire to call the attention of the Boards of Election Inspectors to the necessity of completing copies of the voting register, with all convenient dispatch, that they may be publicly exposed at the voting places as the law directs. This provision of the law is imperative. Owing to the many errors which distinguished the action of the Council, many of the places of meeting of the Boards of Election were improperly designated. They will assemble for the correction and revision of the lists on the Tuesday preceding the election; all proofs should [illegible]

[illegible]

BOARD OF TRADE—NOMINATION OF OFFICERS.—The members of the Board of Trade met at their rooms on Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported at the coming election of officers on Monday next. The following gentlemen were nominated:

President—Charles Randolph.

First Vice President—T. C. Maple.

Second Vice President—[illegible]

Directors—B. A. Kent, S. B. Williamson, H. N. Towner, and J. C. Guthrie.

[illegible]

ANOTHER RAID.—On Tuesday a verdant countryman named Neil Morrison was robbed of $140 in the low den on Wells street known as No. [illegible]

NORTHWESTERN SANITARY FAIR.—Parties wishing to purchase articles for the Fair in Europe (and thus double their donations) can have the same transported free of charge, and the duties remitted, by forwarding subscriptions to

CHARLES L. WILSON,

Chairman Committee on Foreign Correspondence and Contributions.

SIMMONS AND FARINI.—These gentlemen gave an entertainment last evening in Bryan Hall for the benefit of the Soldiers' Home, the entire proceeds going into the fund of that noble charity. [illegible]

AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION.—A meeting of the Northwestern Branch of the American Union Commission [illegible]

SANITARY COMMISSION DONATION.—The Treasurer of the Sanitary Commission acknowledges the receipt of a five dollar [illegible]

THE GREAT SOLDIERS' FAIR.

The Departmental Question—Meetings Yesterday—The Building for the Fair.

The great Fair to be shortly held in Chicago for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission and Soldiers' Home, is becoming the theme of universal thought, the subject of almost universal action, a topic of all absorbing interest. From far and near come the advices of co-operation in the great work, every corner of the land will be reached, every interest is covered, by one or other of the different committees appointed to supervise distinct departments. Indeed so thorough has been the apportionment that a clashing of interest and action has been feared by some friends of the movement, and this has formed the burden of no little discussion at the meetings of the several committees. It was at one time thought that the special departments would cross those of the different church organizations, but there is no danger of this now. The difficulties have vanished, and all are working together harmoniously. The different departments will still be preserved, business will have its own subdivision of space, in which will be placed all thereto pertaining, by whomsoever contributed—due credit being given when desired, to the organization through which the articles may be sent.

We may say in this connection that Rev. Dr. Eddy informs us that we misapprehended the import of his communication read at Tuesday's meeting. He did not express an opposition to the denominational movement at all, but, in view of the fact that denominational action had been determined upon by the management of the Fair, he desired that the denominations should have a fair chance and the ground not cut from under their feet. In other words, that denominations shall have a fair chance to operate upon their own materials and have proper credit. He hopes all will work with energy and promptly, and through the denominational committee.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

An adjourned meeting of the Chairmen and Advisory Committees appointed by the various religious denominations to aid in the preparations for the coming Northwestern Sanitary Fair was held at 10 o'clock on Wednesday forenoon. Mrs. [illegible] presided.

Several plans for the denominational department were presented and discussed at great length by Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Hoge, Mrs. Humphrey, etc., without any definite conclusion being arrived at.

Finally, on motion of Mrs. Hoge, it was resolved that all the plans presented be relinquished and a committee composed of the eight chairmen of the Advisory Committees be appointed and clothed with power to draw up a plan of a building for the denominational department, and the approval of the Building Committee be [illegible]

On motion of Mrs. J. M. Humphrey, it was resolved that the building be known as the National Denominational Department, and that the various Catholic churches be invited to occupy booths [illegible]

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee for the Northwestern Fair was held yesterday, adjournment, in the afternoon, [illegible] of the Sanitary Commission. The President, T. B. Bryan, Esq., occupied the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Judge J. B. Bradwell moved that Mrs. C. B. Wendell be elected Chairman of the Committee on "Friends of Progress." Carried.

The Chairman reported a donation of one dozen corn shellers from German Kamager, of Indianapolis, worth twelve dollars.

An offer was read from G. T. Nickerson, of New Bedford, offering a collection of shells, half the price of which should be donated to the Fair. It was decided to be incompatible with the rule ordering that all goods received in the Fair must be donated.

The Chairman reported that a committee of Germans had been appointed to look especially after contributions from the German people. J. G. Gindele, Chairman; C. Faulhaber, Secretary.

A communication was read by Judge Bradwell from the colored Masons, asking for a place in the grand procession on the opening day of the Fair. Granted, and the communication was referred to the appropriate Committee.

Mrs. Livermore read a letter from Mr. Stolz of Aurora containing an offer of a Compton loom, provided that power were furnished to run it. Referred to Committee on Machinery.

The Chairman reported the offer of any new seal wished for the Fair, free. Referred to the Committee on Seals and Medals.

A discussion then arose on the obtaining of pictures for the Fair. It was stated that Miss Hosmer's "Zenobia," Miss Lander's "Virginia Day," and Bierstadt's "Rocky Mountains" would probably be obtained. A committee of five was appointed, consisting of Messrs. J. P. A. Healy, L. W. Volk, J. H. Hoes, Edwin Burnham, and T. B. Bryan, to inquire whether there be a suitable building already erected [illegible]

Mr. Sewell said that some of the chairmen of the sub-committees were doing nothing.

It was decided that those who have thus far done nothing, nor attended on the meetings, shall be considered as having resigned their positions, except they report at the meeting on Monday next.

Mr. J. G. Butler was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Iron Mines and Pig Iron in place of Mr. J. V. Ayer, resigned.

The chairman of the committee on architects presented the report of the plan agreed upon at a joint meeting of the Committees of Architects and Builders. The plan covers the whole of Dearborn Park, 168 feet front by 333 feet in depth. A central hall, called Union Hall, of sixty feet in width, runs the whole length of 333 feet, in which it is proposed that all the denominations' booths shall be located, the gothic style to be adopted on the Washington street front, with towers on each side of the central hall, and lower towers at each corner of the whole building, the Randolph street entrance to be quite plain. The plan is very simple yet neat; expected to be constructed entirely of the material donated by the lumbermen. The plan was adopted and referred back to the Committee.

On motion of Mrs. Hoge all applications for space in the building were ordered to be referred to the Executive Committee.

Mrs. Livermore said that no person or sub-committee should have the right to insist on any given amount of space. They should have each space and place assigned to them by the Executive or Building Committees as they may allot to them. The denominations would, on an average, be satisfied with a space of 25 by 10 feet. The ladies had not thought of introducing bulky articles in their departments—would not have them; they would refer all bulky donations to their appropriate departments.

Judge Bradwell offered the following:

WHEREAS, The impression has gone forth in some quarters that the special departments are to be curtailed by the donations being placed in the denominational department, and

WHEREAS, We are happy to learn that the denominations themselves have taken action in this matter in the right direction; now, therefore, to correct the erroneous impression, be it

Resolved, That the denominational department shall be confined exclusively to money, fancy work, and articles of handiwork, prepared by the various churches, and that all other articles be turned over to the care of the Chairmen of the proper Committees, and credited to the department of such Committee.

Mrs. Livermore objected to any dictation to ladies on the part of the Executive Committee.

Judge Bradwell defended the resolution; the Executive Committee was charged with the duty of making all fitting arrangements, and it was much better to make known the rule at once, and let people know what is expected of them.

Mrs. Hoge said that the ladies of the denominational departments had not any intention of interfering with the business departments.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mrs. Livermore, it was resolved that the denominations shall have every facility, through their own secretaries, of ascertaining the amount of receipts through denominational contributions, in order to report the same to their respective churches.

A communication was received from A. L. Winne, offering to furnish all the safes needed for the Fair.

The ladies mentioned that Mr. Winne had on the preceding day presented a safe to the Sanitary Commission.

The offer was accepted with thanks.

On motion of Mrs. Hoge, the central hall of the building was appropriated to the denominations so far as needed.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the same place, on Monday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock.

RECRUITING.—Fifty-two men were paid the county bounty on Wednesday. They were thus distributed:

First Ward	2	Twelfth Ward	4
Second Ward	2	Fifteenth Ward	16
Third Ward	14	Sixteenth Ward	3
Sixth Ward	2	Lemont	1
Seventh Ward	1	Niles	1
Eighth Ward	2		
Tenth Ward	1	Total	52

The following table will show the sub-districts still in default and their arrears:

Sub. Dist.	Town or Ward.	Quota.	Enlistments.	Deficits.
6	Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Niles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	Jefferson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	Lemont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	First Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	Second Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	Third Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	Fifth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21	Sixth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	Seventh Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23	Eighth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	Tenth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26	Eleventh Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	Twelfth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28	Thirteenth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	Fifteenth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31	Sixteenth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total deficit [illegible]

Total enlistments since Jan. 1, 1865 [illegible]

THE SAFE ROBBERY.—Pat Magner was on Tuesday examined at length in the Police Court upon the charge of burglary. It was shown that the papers, notes, stock, nippers, and skeleton keys were found in his house. In defense it was proved that the accused was of good character, that the papers were thrown openly and loosely in a room where a large number of people had access, and that they were not concealed, but thrown carelessly down where they could not fail to attract attention. It was contended that they were placed there by some party who had conspired to throw suspicion upon Mr. Magner. The evidence proved to establish this beyond peradventure, and the prisoner was discharged.

Chicago River Purification.

To the Most Honorable and Enlightened Commissioners of the Chicago River Cleansing:

Permit me to state my complaints in a few words. You propose to expend at least two millions of dollars on deepening the present canal from the forks at Bridgeport to the town of Lockport, and not to expend a cent on me. This is not fair. It is unjust. I, who have drained thousands of acres during the last three years, deserve a better fate. Where would you be next summer were it not for me? [illegible] You would be the victims of all kinds of diseases, from the croup to the erysipelas and inflammatory rheumatism. Ask the engineers of your office if I have not on the 18th, 19th and 20th instants sent as much water into the Sag as your proposed canal can do in twenty-four hours. [illegible] And banks that I will scour your river to the bottom three to five times a year. Do not fear being drowned, for I am informed that the society in some streets show an intense inferno; therefore, water could have no effect on them. [illegible]

Further beg leave to state that on St. Patrick's day, in the morning, the water was over my head, making the height nearly sixteen feet above low water mark in the South Branch at Bridgeport. If I could have a bed of twenty feet instead of four feet, I would make lovers of pure air and water rejoice. My mouth is but three miles from the city limits. If you might do this, I will abide my time till you have deepened the canal; then the overflow of the Desplaines will go westerly and find its way into the canal. I will close my banks and suspend giving you any more water, and then you will be too late to see your error.

MUD LAKE DITCH.

Mud Lake Valley, March 26, 1865.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Dr. James, of 80 Randolph street, formerly of James Lock Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., is meeting with the greatest success in the treatment of contagious venereal disorders, chronic troubles, and organic weakness. The Dr.'s rooms are constantly thronged with patients from all parts of the country seeking relief from the misery entailed from vicious habits, youthful folly or excesses.

Dr. James' rooms are among the handsomest and most conveniently arranged for the accommodation of patients of any similar establishment in the United States.

Allow no false delicacy to prevent you, but apply at once, and save yourself from the terrible consequences of these fearful maladies.

Within the last fifteen years Dr. James' practice has been the largest and most successful in the treatment of private diseases, of any physician in the United States. Dr. James is the only specialist in this practice, in this country, that has testimonials from professors of medical colleges and hospitals residing in the U. S., eulogistic of his professional skill that are now living. The press of the South and West speak of him in the highest terms of praise. Dr. James will give any person one thousand ($1,000) dollars that will prove that any of his testimonials are bogus, and as they do not come from this Western country, the correctness of the following testimonials are [illegible]

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanche* says:

"Dr. James, of Custom House street, New Orleans, has undoubtedly the largest and most successful practice in the treatment of chronic, cutaneous venereal diseases of any physician in the Southern country. We hear him frequently spoken of in the highest terms of praise."

The following, taken from the Lafayette *Courier* (Ind.) of Aug. 9th, 1864. The writer is acquainted with the Dr. personally, and knowing what he says:

"DR. JAMES.—We would direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. James found in another column of our paper. We have known Dr. James personally for a long time, and we have ever found him, as he is, a courteous, cultivated gentleman—a man of unblemished reputation and character. As a physician he stands without a rival in the treatment of special diseases, and justly, for he has devoted nearly twenty years of his life to the study of this branch of medicine. Unlike most specialists, Dr. James is a regularly educated physician. He does not pretend to come from a foreign country, or claim relationship to 'Old Sands of Life,' who is known all the world over as a quack, but as an earnest, educated man and a physician, he puts forth his claims to public favor. Before the rebellion, Dr. James was known all over the South as the most successful specialist south of Mason and Dixon's line, and justly so, if we are to believe the testimony of some of the most eminent men and physicians in the country.

"He was obliged to leave New Orleans, where he was established some fifteen years, on account of his devotion to the Union, when he established himself in Chicago, where he now resides.

"He has, in three years' practice at the North, built up a reputation among the foremost, if not at the very head of those devoted to this class of diseases, and we hazard the assertion that his practice is larger than that of any other physician in the western country. We have some of the strongest testimonials ever put forth from the most eminent men in the country, among whom are Dr. Jordan, of Cincinnati, Dr. William Leonard, editor of the New Orleans *Messenger*, a medical journal, and the editor of the Indianapolis *Gazette*. To persons who have been so unfortunate as to connect, or have had such diseases detailed upon them, we have no hesitancy in recommending Dr. James. It is better to go or send as far as Chicago, than to suffer with disease, and the afflicted will find it to their interest to consult Dr. James before intrusting their case in the hands of an inexperienced or incompetent physician."

And this is from the pen of O. M. Hollis, Esq., editor and proprietor of the Cedar Valley *Times* of Jan. 12th, 1865, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Read:

"Dr. JAMES.—For more than two years the advertisement of Dr. James, of Chicago, has appeared in this paper, and all of our readers have, of course seen it. Dr. James has made a specialty of that part of the profession which he practices, for fifteen years in New Orleans before he came to Chicago, and gained a wide reputation. Since he has been in Chicago he has done a large business, which is constantly on the increase. He is highly recommended by eminent physicians; Dr. Jordan, of Cincinnati, says of him: 'I think I may safely say, that in his line of practice, I do not know his superior, if his equal.' We are personally acquainted with Dr. James, and can testify that he is an accomplished gentleman and a thoroughly educated man; he has the most celebrity of any one in his line of practice in Chicago, and we might with truth say, of any one in the West."

Dr. James eradicates syphilis from the system without mercury, iodide potassa, or any poison, leaving the blood healthy and pure.

Dr. James' office and parlors are 80 Randolph street. Ten separate rooms, and consultations confidential.

Dr. Bigelow has the largest medical practice in this city. He gives as much satisfaction that his patients recommend all their friends to him for treatment. He is, without doubt, the best qualified medical man in the city, of those treating special diseases. He guarantees a cure in all cases of which he undertakes the treatment, and leaves no mercury or poison in the system to give trouble in after years. Those who wish to be treated confidentially, skillfully, successfully and politely, should apply at once to Dr. Bigelow, at his rooms, No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe. Send for his Guide to Health, published monthly, free of charge.

Now is the Time. Jos. H. Hoes, Treas., [illegible] the 19th Ward [illegible] Association for twenty-five dollars. When the wheel begins to turn the price of recruits will advance, and it may cost three or four times this amount to be protected from the draft.

A meeting of the Association will be held on this Thursday evening at Uhlich's Hall.

Hilton's Insoluble Cement.—For wood, leather, crockery, and other substances, is the best aid to economy that the housekeeper can have. It is in a liquid form, and insoluble in water or oil. It will adhere oily substances completely. Supplied in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to one hundred pounds. Sold everywhere. Hilton Bros. & Co., proprietors, Providence, R. I. Agents in Chicago, Lord & Smith.

Eureka, the Infallible Hair Restorative, decidedly the best article for restoring grey hair to its natural color, (not dyeing,) effectually curing all diseases of the scalp, preventing the hair from falling off, giving it a softness and gloss that nothing else can produce. Try it. Price $1.00 per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Fuller, Finch & Fuller, Agents, Chicago.

Bennett's Galactic Balm for females, for enlarging, developing and beautifying the breast. Sold by druggists generally. Address, enclosing a three-cent stamp, for circular, E. Bennett & Co., Box 5764, Chicago.

Western Educational College for Boys connected with the School of Trade, open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. For circulars apply at 191 Lake street.

Paper Hangings, Painting, Calcimining and Glazing, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

Popular.—Of Dr. Tibbett's Physiological Hair Regenerator, 6,480 bottles were sold in thirteen days in the city of Boston. See advertisement on second page.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer—Renews the hair, restores gray hair to its natural color, prevents it from falling off, makes the hair soft and glossy, does not stain the skin, and is the best hair preparation in the world. Thirty thousand bottles were sold in Boston in less than ninety days. For sale by all druggists, and by H. Scovil, 76 Randolph street, wholesale agent for the Northwest.

Dr. Webster, now permanently located at 168 South Clark street, treats all private diseases and diseases of a sexual nature in both sexes. Dr. W. has ten separate rooms, where any one may call and receive his opinion free of charge. P. O. Box 5,694. All letters containing stamp answered.

Bunnell's Arnica Liniment, an infallible cure for burns, scalds, sprains, rheumatism, gun shot wounds, pains in the back and chest, stiff joints, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn or scald the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. For sale by all druggists.

Our new brand of Machine Twist is superior to anything of the kind in the market. Sales rooms 109 Lake street.

Go to the Best.—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address (enclosing stamps) for circulars, BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

To Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, Tailors, etc.—We can sell you a splendid article [illegible] Geo. B. Chittenden & Koon, general agents, 109 Lake street.

Just the thing for Farmers' use, our new Linen Machine Twist. Geo. B. Chittenden & Koon, general agents Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines, 109 Lake street.

Markets by Telegraph.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, March 29, 1865.

[illegible]

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, March 29.

PROVISIONS.—New York is at a general thing held out of the market. [illegible]

Advices have been received from Baltimore stating that the United States Commissary there has awarded contracts for 10,000 brls of mess pork at prices ranging from $27.00 to $28.50 per barrel, but principally at [illegible]

the latter figure. Awards here will be made on Friday.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

New York Independent's Quotations.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, March 29, 1865.

The *Independent* has the following:—The market for all descriptions of goods was never so depressed, and prices were never so weak after a decline, while it is unprecedented in rapidity and amount. Buyers act with reluctance, and only for immediate wants. A further decline has taken place in prints, without any definitely increasing the demand, and yet prices have a downward tendency. Raw cotton has declined to a point at which new fabrics can be produced at still lower rates.

Brown sheetings and shirtings are rather steady, but the demand is light, and prices weak. Bleached goods are in less demand, and prices favor buyers. Denims are scarce and steady. Tickings are in good demand and firm. Delaines have greatly declined in price. Holders are quite eager to get rid of their stocks and make great sacrifices. The value of last week's imports was only $888,000, not one half of the value of the imports in the corresponding week of last year. A short consumption of goods is inevitable this season, and dealers throughout the country, on this anticipation, buy sparingly. Prices, it is felt, must still wane considerably, and stocks are kept down to the lowest point consistent with doing business at all.

The following are the *Independent's* quotations:

[illegible]

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, March 29.

FLOUR—Dull. Sales of 300 brls Spring XXX at $[illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat firm, and a little higher. Sales of 8,000 bu at $1.15@1.16. Oats—Sales of 500 bu at 56c. Barley—Sales of 300 bu at $1.25 on track. Wheat market at the Newhall this evening—20,000 bu No 1 at $1.17 [illegible] on the spot—closing dull at $1.17.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 29.

COTTON—Scarcely so firm. Sales at [illegible] for middling.

FLOUR—Dull and heavy and 10c lower. [illegible] Market closing heavy, with no buyers at the outside quotations.

WHISKY—Dull and scarcely so firm. [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat dull, and 2@3c lower; [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Dull. [illegible]

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 29.

MONEY—Easier with a large supply at 6 per cent. STERLING EXCHANGE—Dull at [illegible] for first class bills.

GOLD—Dull and lower—opening at 151 advancing to [illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Firm. [illegible]

STOCKS—Heavy. [illegible]

Clothing.

CLOTHING.

Great Reduction

IN PRICES.

Having purchased the entire stock of a large Importing and Jobbing House, declining business, at a GREAT REDUCTION FROM COST, we shall offer the entire stock at

OLD PRICES!

The Sale will Commence March 20,

And continue until the entire stock is sold, consisting in part of

Elegant Dress Suits, Matched Suits, Walking Suits, Business Suits, Pants and Vests,

In endless variety, superbly made and trimmed.

Spring Overcoats, all grades,

BOYS' AND YOUTH'S

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Superior Dress Shirts, Traveling Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs of all the latest novelties, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders of all grades, Gloves of Silk, Castor, Calf, Kid of every color and make, Driving Gloves, etc. Hosiery of French, English, German and American of every grade. Underwear of every grade for Spring, Summer or Winter. Umbrellas of Silk, Scotch, Gingham and Cotton.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins and Vestings,

By the yard or piece, at very low prices.

Our Custom Department, under the supervision of

MR. PHILIP W. CAPRON,

One of the most skilled and tasty Artists of the present age, is replete with every desirable novelty for Gentlemen's Dress, in fabrics of excellence, carefully selected, and will be found on inspection, for style, quality and price, the best house for economy in the city.

Army and Navy Uniforms

MADE A SPECIALITY.

Wholesale purchasers will find extra inducements in our extensive stock by calling early, as the entire stock must be closed out.

BARTLETT BROTHERS,

131 and 133 Randolph-st.,

Sherman House, Chicago.

General Notices.

CHICAGO PETROLEUM

AND

Miners' Exchange.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE

Laws of Illinois.

CAPITAL STOCK [illegible]

PAR VALUE OF SHARES [illegible]

OFFICERS:

CHAS. R. STARKWEATHER, President.

WM. H. TURNER, Vice President.

WM. W. STEWART, Secretary.

EDWIN G. HAWLEY, Treasurer.

ELLIOTT ANTHONY, Attorney.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

CHAS. R. STARKWEATHER, of [illegible]

CHAS. J. GILBERT, [illegible]

WM. H. TURNER, [illegible]

ISAAC R. DILLER, [illegible]

EDWARD T. ARMSTRONG, of Armstrong & Co.

[illegible]

WM. W. STEWART, Secretary.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the [illegible] inst., by the Rev. R. W. [illegible] ALDRICH and EMMA JANE [illegible]

[illegible]

DIED.

In this city, at the residence of her parents, No. [illegible] West Adams street, ANNA, [illegible] daughter of James and Anna [illegible]

In this city, at the residence of her son [illegible] Mrs. LYDIA H. HAZELTINE [illegible]

In this city, March 29th, at the residence of H. P. Murphy, 92 South Sangamon street, AMANDA E., aged 33 years, wife of Henry L. March, of Palestine, Illinois.

In this city, at his late residence, [illegible] Lake street, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., THOMAS C. SMITH, [illegible]

Funeral from St. John's Church, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the deceased are invited to attend.

In this city, Tuesday, March 28th, 1865, WALTER, son of Walter C. and Caroline Phillips, aged 7 years [illegible]

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at 380 West Lake street, Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Detroit papers please copy.

Amusements.

OPENING OF THE

Children's Chapel,

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,

On Wabash Avenue, near Hubbard Court.

ENTERTAINMENT

TO AID IN

Furnishing the Chapel.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 30th—"Mission of the Poet," by Miss M. M. Evarts, illustrated with readings from the poets, interspersed with songs by a Quartette Choir.

Admission 25 cents. Tickets for sale at the door.

MORRIS & WILSON'S

MINSTRELS,

SMITH & NIXON'S HALL.

ONLY THREE NIGHTS MORE!

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, March 30th, 31st and April 1st.

The most complete organization IN THE WORLD.

We defy competition and defy the Union. Our talent is the best. An entire change of programme each evening.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

Admission, Parquette 50 cents; Gallery 25 cts.

Persons having claims against the management will please present them on Saturday morning for payment.

CHAS. MORRIS, Manager.

FRED. WILSON, Director.

W. A. ABBOTT, Agent.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

Thursday, March 30.

LAST NIGHT

OF

Arlington's Minstrels

BENEFIT OF W. ARLINGTON.

A Brilliant Programme.

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.

Tickets may be procured at Higgins' Music Store, 117 Randolph street.

NORTHWESTERN

GIFT CONCERT.

PROFITABLE AMUSEMENT.

Many persons who purchased Tickets for the Northwestern Gift Concert, which took place at Bryan Hall on the 15th inst., found it a profitable investment. [illegible]

The Managers beg leave to inform the public that they will give another Gift Concert

At Bryan Hall, Chicago,

APRIL 28th, 1865.

On which occasion they will distribute $5,000 worth of Gifts, consisting of Pianos, Guitars, Gold and Silver Watches, $250 in Greenbacks, Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Sewing Machines, Silver Plated Ware, Fine Imported Albums, &c.

These Gifts will be drawn by a Committee selected by the audience at the Concert, and all Ticket holders, whether present or not, will have an equal share in the distribution.

[illegible]

All orders must be addressed to

E. R. FOOTE & CO.,

South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

Post Office Box 582.

CHICAGO GRAND

GIFT CONCERT,

TO BE HELD AT BRYAN HALL, MAY 31st, 1865.

7,000 Gifts at a Cash Value of $14,000.

TICKETS $1 00 EACH.

[illegible]

BRYAN HALL,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29th,

MESSRS. SIMMONS AND FARINI

Will give their grand and entire performance in aid of the Soldiers' Home, of Chicago, for Disabled Soldiers.

Thursday Evening, March 30th, Farewell Benefit of Simmons, on which occasion he will perform his great paradoxical feat, of self decapitation, or, in other words, will cut off his own head. [illegible]

[illegible]

L. H. GILES, Agent.

"SHAMS AND SHODDY."

THE TIMES AND THE PEOPLE.

A Lecture in Grace Church,

(Corner Chicago avenue and Lasalle street,)

FOR THE

LADIES' AID SOCIETY,

By O. H. TIFFANY, D. D.,

TUESDAY, APRIL 4TH.

SINGLE ADMISSION.....FIFTY CENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE,

Washington-st., bet. State and Dearborn.

INAUGURATION SEASON,

By the entire forces of the renowned

ITALIAN OPERA

From the Academy of Music, New York.

DIRECTOR, J. GRAU.

Inauguration Night, MONDAY, APRIL 17th.

All particulars in future advertisements.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM,

Col. J. H. WOOD.....Manager

A. D. BRADLEY.....Director of Amusements.

Wednesday, March 29th, at the GRAND MATINEE, and also in the evening at the usual hour, will be presented the great Scotch Musical Drama of

GUY MANNERING,

Or, THE GYPSEY'S PROPHECY.

With all its Original Music and a great cast.

In rehearsal—"THE RICH AND POOR OF PARIS."

McVICKER'S THEATRE,

Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

[illegible]

Second week of the engagement of the charming Actress,

MAGGIE MITCHELL.

MONDAY, March 27th, and every evening till further notice,

THE PEARL OF SAVOY.

Marie.....Miss Maggie Mitchell

Assisted by the entire company.

In rehearsal—LITTLE BAREFOOT.

Saturday Afternoon, at 2 o'clock—MAGGIE MITCHELL MATINEE.

VARIETIES THEATRE,

Nos. 116 and 118 Dearborn street.

[illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

TO RENT.

Apply at the Hall, between 11 and 12 a. m.

[illegible]

Photographs.

[illegible]

BACH & SALTONSTALL,

STOCK BROKERS,

No. 23 Wall street, New York.

[illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—From May 1, second third and fourth floors of 64 Lake street, corner [illegible] CLAFLIN & FAY, 63 Clark st.

TO RENT—Fine Offices northeast corner of Lasalle and Randolph streets, suitable for [illegible] Apply to [illegible] 137 Randolph street.

TO RENT—A first-class office on the corner of South Water and Clark streets. Inquire immediately of E. H. STEIN, Room No. 5, Willard's Block.

TO RENT—Hardware Store with Tin Shop connected, and tenement of seven rooms, [illegible] CLAFLIN & FAY, 63 Clark street.

TO RENT—To Milliners, Dressmakers or fancy goods dealers, [illegible] 160 South Clark street.

TO RENT—A Store in one of the most desirable locations in the city of Chicago. Address for three days, P. O. Box 3681.

TO RENT—The Warehouse and Dock [illegible] North Water street, immediately east of Rush street bridge. Inquire of [illegible] 44 South Clark street.

TO RENT—Dock Property to lease. Two lots on Roberts street, near Erie street bridge, 200 feet deep to the river; now used as wood yard. Inquire of [illegible]

TO RENT—Store 51 Dearborn-st., known in the House of David, [illegible] Apply to CROSS, DANE & WHITLAKE, 39 State street.

TO RENT—Pianos. Do not rent to go out of the city. New and second-hand Pianos to rent. All kinds of instruments tuned and repaired at short notice. Pianos stored. WM. H. PROSSER, 130 Clark street.

TO RENT—Wanted by a good tenant, a Dwelling House. Price not to exceed $[illegible] a year, which will be paid quarterly in advance, if required. Possession wanted May 1st. Address P. O. Box 4283.

TO RENT—Second floor and one-half of cellar, at 198 Kinzie street. Apply to WESTON, PLACE & CO., 177 Kinzie street.

TO RENT—Office on first floor and storage. Also, offices on second floor, with three upper stories, of the large Store 231 South Water street. Inquire on premises of WM. LITTLE & CO.

TO RENT—And Furniture for sale of one of the most desirable offices in the city. Location unsurpassed, being the best in the city in a business point of view. For location, terms, &c., inquire at Room No. 7 King's Block, corner Washington and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT—From May 1st, Store No. 76 Lake st., and three upper stories. T. LYMAN, No. 6 Portland Block.

TO RENT—Steam power, with rooms in brick buildings 282 and 284 Madison st., just east of Madison st. bridge. Apply on the premises to FULLER & FORD.

TO RENT—A barn with accommodations for ten horses, rear McVicker's Theatre. Apply at 71 Monroe st.

TO RENT—A Cottage of 5 rooms, on Fulton st. Also, a parlor and two side bedrooms, near the Court House. Inquire of Mr. WARREN, at his music school, 85 Clark st.

TO RENT—A six room Cottage House, suitable for a small family, situated on Ohio street, between Franklin and Market. Possession given April 1st. Rent $200 per year. Apply to Room No. 6, Magie's Building. E. BLACKMAN.

TO RENT—Office in Magie's Building, corner of Randolph and Lasalle sts., suitable for a Commission Merchant or Lawyer. Inquire in the Building of A. JACOBSON, Room 11 and 12.

TO RENT—A responsible and careful party wants to rent a furnished house by the first of May or middle of June. Address with description, location, rent, &c., "F.B.," Tribune office.

TO RENT—Store No. 233 Lake street—three doors and basement—from May 1. Inquire of E. A. DRUMMOND, U. S. Court Room.

TO RENT—On Wabash avenue, a house north of Hubbard street, to a family without children. Owner of house to have two sleeping rooms, &c. Apply at 190 Clark street, Room No. 1, from 11 to 1 p. m.

TO RENT—A country residence on State street, opposite the Fair Grounds. The house is a large two story and basement brick, with barn, carriage house, &c., and three acres of ground. Inquire of J. S. WALLACE & CO., 2 and 4 Michigan avenue.

TO RENT—In North Division—A brick two story and basement house, No. 365 Lasalle street, just north of Chicago avenue. Possession 1st of May. Rent $300. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—The Marble Front Store, Nos. [illegible] Market street, between Lake and South Water streets, now occupied by J. [illegible] Apply to WALTER & BUG, No. 144 Market street, corner Monroe.

TO RENT—Suit of large rooms in McCormick's Block. These rooms are admirably adapted for Society or Lodge rooms, and may be had on a long lease if desired. Apply to C. SPRING, at McCormick's Reaper Factory, or at 5 Larmon Block.

TO RENT—Dwelling Houses Nos. 228, 230 and 232 Ontario street, east of Clark. For particulars apply to W. A. GRIFFIN, Room 5, Pomeroy's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets.

TO RENT—With Steam Power, Third and Fourth floors, each 20x80 feet of store 225 Lake street, corner of Franklin. Apply to WADSWORTH, BURCHELL & CO., 225 Lake street.

TO RENT—A large assortment of new and second-hand pianos for sale and to rent. W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake st.

TO RENT—Dock property to lease. By JOHN MATTOCKS, Jr., Room 14 Telegraph Building.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Stock Farm in Knox County, Illinois, 10 miles from the County Seat, 320 acres, Perfect title. About 160 acres in cultivation, the balance timber and pasture, all enclosed by a good new fence, and about 80 acres plowed. There are two small dwellings upon it. The location is beautiful, land high and watered by several never failing springs. [illegible] AYRES, Galesburg, Ill., who also offers numerous other lots and farms.

FOR SALE—Stock Farm in Livingston County, Ill., of 1,400 acres; perfect title; rolling prairie of the best quality, and well watered; situated six miles north of Cayuga, on the Illinois Central Railroad, [illegible] south east of Pontiac the County Seat. No house or fence on the place. Price $12,000, a large portion of which may remain on mortgage at 10 per cent. interest, or property in Chicago, if productive and unincumbered, will be taken in part payment. Apply to T. N. AYRES, Galesburg, Ill., who also offers numerous other lots and farms.

FOR SALE—300 acre Farm, 40 of timber, large Orchard, good buildings, living stream; 40 miles from Chicago near a station, half a mile from the Illinois Canal. Price $30 per acre. CLAFLIN & FAY, 63 Clark street.

FOR SALE—80 feet fronting on Wabash avenue by 110 feet on Jackson street, with buildings, on easy terms. CLAFLIN & FAY, 63 Clark street.

FOR SALE—80 acre Farm 10 miles from Marengo on Galena road. Good improvements; an excellent grass farm. Price $2,000 in cash, balance in nine annual payments. CLAFLIN & FAY, 63 Clark street.

FOR SALE—In Evanston, Cottage 26x30. Six Cottages in the neighborhood of Union Park. Lots on long time. J. F. STARR, 124 Randolph street.

FOR SALE—800 acres of Farm Land, 75 miles from Chicago, on C. B. & Q. R. R., one mile from a station; 80 acres two miles from a station; 40 acres one mile from station; all under good cultivation, with good buildings and fruit trees. The 800 acres will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers. For terms apply to L. B. [illegible], 143 Kinzie street.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

Corner of Dearborn and Washington sts., will give particular attention to the sale of Household Goods, at private dwellings and their salesrooms.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

Umbrellas, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, April 4th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.

Household Goods, Carpets, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, April 1st, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

CIGARS, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

Thursday, March 30, at 9 1-2 o'clk,

At BUTTERS' AUCTION ROOMS, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.

The Entire Furniture of a Family Going East.

ALSO—50,000 CIGARS.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

GREAT SALE

OF

FINE CLOTHING

AND

RICH FURNISHING GOODS

AT AUCTION.

The entire stock will be sold for just what it will bring. Call early if you would secure

GREAT BARGAINS.

S. T. LEE,

City Auctioneer, 180 Dearborn-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—The Sale of CLOAKS advertised for to-day is

Unavoidably Postponed

Until further notice. The sale will take place when the balance arrives. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn-st.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

General Auctioneers, 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn-st.

We give our personal attention to sales of Household Furniture, &c., at the dwellings of those declining housekeeping. Parties breaking up housekeeping will do well to give us a call before disposing of their goods.

We shall sell at our salesrooms on FRIDAY, March 31st, at 9½ o'clock, a large assortment of second-hand and new Furniture, consisting of a general assortment of

Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture,

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—A desirable house, neat and comfortable (with lot) in a good neighborhood, on West Adams street. Price $3,000. Terms easy. CLAFLIN & FAY, 63 Clark st.

FOR SALE—A very desirable Two Story House and Lot on Indiana avenue, [illegible] Good barn and all modern improvements. J. W. WAUGHOP, 63 Clark street, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A beautiful cottage with lot 50x125 ft. on Washington street near Robey. Price $3,000. House and Lot 25x125 ft. on Madison street, $2,800. [illegible] J. LEWIS LEE, 66 Clark street.

FOR SALE—New Brick House on Park avenue. Price $6,000, one-half cash, [illegible] WALKER & BROWN, 58 Washington st.

FOR SALE—Residence Property by THOS. B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office. MICHIGAN AND WABASH AVENUE.—Elegant Michigan avenue mansion, No. 162. Elegant brick No. 20 Wabash avenue, stone front, [illegible]

CALUMET, PRAIRIE AND INDIANA AVENUES.—Very choice places on each of these avenues. Non-resident owners will sell low and give credit. [illegible]

NORTH AND WEST DIVISIONS.—Cheap residences. [illegible]

SUBURBAN HOUSE.—A noble estate about 10 miles from the city, of about 80 acres—a grand stock and dairy farm, selected by one of the earliest settlers, and elegantly improved, with mansion, carriage house, barns, orchards, [illegible]

BUSINESS PROPERTY.—Some of the best in the heart of the city—e. g. the corner of Wabash av. and Randolph st.; Michigan av., north and south of Lake st.; Kinzie st., and [illegible] Franklin, near Lake and near Madison, &c., &c.

FOR SALE—A desirable residence on Indiana avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets. Good house, barn and other improvements. Lot 50 feet front, [illegible] Inquire on the premises. S. F. BROOKFIELD.

FOR SALE—The three-story and basement brick dwelling house No. 5 Park Row. Apply to J. O. HALE, 44 South Clark street.

FOR SALE—Two Brick Houses, No. 210 and 212 Indiana avenue, 155 feet frontage by 182 feet in depth. For particulars inquire by letter addressed to Box 3426, New York, or personally at 30 Reynolds' Block, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Two Fine New Residences, 11 and 13, on Park avenue, fourteen rooms in each, [illegible] Time can be given on $1,500 at 10 per cent.

Also two new Cottages on Park avenue, between Lincoln and Robey streets, nine rooms in each house, for $2,500 each with ground, [illegible] ISAAC HITT, 63 Clark st.

FOR SALE.—Real Estate.—

BAIRD & BRADLEY.

N. W. CORNER PRAIRIE AVENUE and Twenty-sixth street—[illegible]

CALUMET AVENUE. North of Hardin Place, East front, [illegible]

HARDIN PLACE. Nice Lots. South front—$22 per foot.

N. W. CORNER PRAIRIE AVENUE and Twenty-fifth street—[illegible] Lot. $3,000.

NORTH LASALLE STREET. Fine deep lots—several corners—$65 to $100 per foot.

NICE LOTS NEAR CITY LIMITS, one block from Horse Railway, $15 to $20 per foot.

RESIDENCES in all parts of the city from $2,500 upwards.

Land Agency and Real Estate Office, Cor. Lake and Lasalle sts.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a two-story Frame House of nine rooms, and lease of lot at a low ground rent, on Van Buren street, near Halsted and the Blue Island avenue cars.

Also, a number of Houses and Lots in different parts of the city. THOMAS G. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Suburban Residence In Quincy, Ill. Brick house 48x40 feet, two stories, besides basement, attic and rear kitchen. Frame stable and carriage house, with 4½ acres (more or less, as desired,) of land, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, &c. Apply to EDWARD EVERETT, Quincy, Ill.

FOR SALE—Lake House at Auction. Lots 5 and 6, in Block 6, Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, "The Lake House," will be sold at public auction, at 12 o'clock (noon) on Tuesday, the 4th day of April, 1865, at the north door of the Court House in Chicago. [illegible] JNO. G. ROGERS, Executor of Wm. B. Smith, deceased.

FOR SALE—Valuable Property. The property known as Dole's Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Also, two good houses and lots on the North side, each $13,000 and $8,000. Inquire of RUMSEY BRO. & CO.

FOR SALE—Houses and Lots No. [illegible], Hinsdale street, North Side. Gas, water and other improvements. Apply to WRIGHT & TYRRELL, No. 5, Metropolitan Block.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—First class Grand Piano, made by Hallet, Davis & Co. Piano nearly new. Will be sold at a great bargain. Any one wanting a first-class Piano will address Post Office Drawer 6428.

FOR SALE—Coal and Wood Yard on West Polk st., between R. R. and Canal st. Any one wishing to invest a small capital in a sure and well paying business may call at the office or 22 West Madison street.

FOR SALE—A Planing Mill and Sash and Blind Factory, now in operation in a good location in the city. Capital required, $2,000. The right man could take a partner for a part of the amount. For particulars address P. O. Box 3172, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A Sutler's and Purveyor's permit to trade in the Department of the Mississippi, 240 feet north [illegible] For particulars call at Office 159 South Wells st.

FOR SALE—Two marble top Billiard Tables for sale, all complete, with rich chairs, stoves, &c., to furnish a room. Will sell cheap if applied for at once. Tables can remain as cheap [illegible] of American Hotel, or at the office of S. B. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 6 Dearborn st., Chicago. Must be sold immediately.

FOR SALE—An interest in a good paying business by a retiring partner—already established in this city. Any person having a capital of $2,000 will do well to invest. T. N. BELFIELD & CO., 10 P. O. box.

FOR SALE—Cheap, Portable Engines, New and Second-hand—all in complete running order. Inquire at 211 South Clinton street.

FOR SALE—A Fruit and Candy Store now doing a good paying business. Good reasons given for selling. Inquire at 131½ South Clark street.

FOR SALE—Cheap, the Lease and Furniture of a Boarding House now doing a good business, centrally located, if applied for soon. T. H. BELFIELD & CO., 10 P. O. box.

FOR SALE—Fifty-four yards Ingrain Carpet, one Black Walnut Library Table, one Singer Sewing Machine, new. Will be sold together, or at a bargain. Apply at 136 Lake street, up stairs.

FOR SALE—Apples. Apples. 150 brls Green Apples just received and for sale by JAMES BULLING, 19 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Black Walnut Lumber seasoned and ready for use at wholesale and retail. We can fill bills on short notice. All thicknesses of lumber from one inch to ten inches and also in stock Headboards, &c. [illegible] Address WM. STAUFFER, Millersburg, Indiana.

FOR SALE—A Second-hand Piano 7 octaves, in good condition. Apply at 219 Ontario street, or 142 Kinzie street, up stairs.

FOR SALE—Baxter House, Rochelle, formerly Lane, Ill. A rare opportunity for any one wishing to go into the hotel business. Call upon or address D. A. BAXTER, Rochelle, Ogle County, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Saloon and Restaurant fixtures and lease, in a good location. For particulars apply at 47 South Clark street.

FOR SALE—Horse, Harness and Express Wagon, suited to do any kind of expressing—all in good order. Apply at 30 Lasalle st.

FOR SALE—A light Coach, suitable for livery or family use. Will be sold cheap. Apply at SHELTON & TUTTLE'S Carriage Repository, on Market street, near Washington. Also on hand, a good assortment of Carriages and Buggies.

FOR SALE—The Brick Office 128 South Water street. Inquire of W. M. EGAN & CO., 160 South Water street.

FOR SALE—One-fifth of the new, staunch and fast sailing Propeller "Fayette," now running between Chicago and St. Joseph. For particulars inquire of W. M. EGAN & CO., 160 South Water street.

FOR SALE—Small stock choice Groceries, best location in the city. Fixtures belong to building. Rent low. Good business doing. Will sell at a bargain. Call on premises 313 Hubbard street.

FOR SALE—Less than the old price—one Locomotive Boiler and Engine, ten horse power, nearly new, with all the fixtures complete, [illegible] Address W. S. CLARK, P. O. Box 1852.

FOR SALE—The Flouring Mill, with three run of stone, known as "Exchange Mills," in the city of Ottawa, to be sold at a bargain. Inquire of EDWARD EAMES.

FOR SALE—One Tubular Boiler, 52 inches diameter, 16 feet long, with 38 three inch flues, in perfect order. One Engine, 7 inches bore and 12 inches stroke. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A 7 1-4 Octave Piano, round corners, carved legs, R. Gabler's make, new. Will be sold low at Eagon's [illegible] in good order, at $[illegible] at 223 Ontario street, or 13 at Clark.

FOR SALE—Very low, a first-class Grain Distillery, with Alcohol Works complete. Also, on the premises, a fire proof warehouse [illegible] Time will be given for a portion of the purchase money, if required. Address Box 4123, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Vessel for sale—The schooner "Jane Anderson," [illegible] For terms address J. W. CODER, [illegible] Ohio, where the vessel now lies.

FOR SALE—A limited number of shares of the Indiana Petroleum and Mining Company [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap, a steam flouring mill and grist mill, known as the Eagle Mills, at Princeton, Ill., [illegible]

Personal.

PERSONAL—Everybody afflicted with [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—Furnished or unfurnished a small cottage or rooms suitable for housekeeping, for a family without children, [illegible] Address "Officer," Box 3883. South Side preferred.

WANTED—A boy or young man who understands setting type [illegible] S. R. MILLAR, 35 Clark street.

WANTED—Any one wishing to find a cheerful home, with moderate price, [illegible] 71 Monroe street. [illegible]

WANTED—Married Ladies to know that my Private Circular, containing information of inestimable value, upon a subject of every day importance, will be sent to any address upon receipt of stamp for pre-payment of postage. Address Dr. [illegible], P. O. Drawer 5893, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Good Straw Milliners and [illegible] PALMER'S, 80 North Clark street. Also, a good boy wanted. None others need apply.

WANTED—A Law Library. Any one having a small Law Library for sale [illegible] 11 King's Block, or address "[illegible]," P. O. Box 6282.

WANTED—A large room for paint shop and light manufacturing business. On third or fourth floor [illegible] Address "[illegible] CO.," Union Park House.

WANTED—A Partner with a cash capital of from $5,000 to $8,000, to engage in a business in this city, [illegible] Address "C.P.," Tribune office, or call at No. 8 South Clark street any time during the day.

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—By an experienced Photographer, to take charge of a gallery in town or country. Is well posted in all departments of the art. Address for one week "ARTIST," Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Situation—By a young man of experience, as Porter in a wholesale or commission house. Best of references given. For further particulars address "W F C," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—By a steady, sober man. He perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses. Would make himself generally useful. Has no objections to the country. Please address "A B," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—A Protestant girl wants a situation in a respectable private family as cook. City references given. Apply at 124 Third avenue.

WANTED—Situation—By a good business man, who has had some years experience in various lines of business, a situation as book-keeper or in any business. Is a good penman as to any or duties. Traveled last year down South as clerk. Can bring the best of reference as to character and abilities. Address "RH," Post Office Box 22, Chicago.

WANTED—Situation—An American Lady wishes employment as housekeeper and seamstress, or will take charge of an invalid or children. Address Box 1596.

WANTED—Situation—In a store by a young man, who has had experience in business. Would have no objection to the country. Is English and Swedish. Reference given. Address P. C. Box 1888, Chicago.

WANTED—Situation—A young man, 21 years of age, desires to get a situation as salesman in some wholesale or retail Dry Goods business, in the city or country. Can give good city references. Speaks English, German and Swedish. Address "H," Post Office Box 1888, Chicago.

WANTED—Situation—By a young man as Salesman to go in the country, who has had six years experience in the retail business. Address GEORGE WARREN, P. O. Box 156, Chicago.

WANTED—Situation—By a young man as Drug Clerk. Has had several years' experience. Good reference given. Address "E S M D," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—As Cutter in a first-class Custom Clothing House. Best of reference given. Address Box 668 Chicago P. O.

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED—20 volunteers this day. A high CASH Bounty paid. Room 6, next door to Provost Marshal's Office, 135 South Clark street. GIBBS & CO.

WANTED—Volunteers! Volunteers! All persons desirous of enlisting, and at the same time getting the highest bounty, should go immediately to the well known Recruiting Agency of C. L. DUBOIS & CO., 148 Dearborn-st., where your money is paid the moment you are mustered in. Greenbacks.

WANTED—Army and Navy Recruits, for one, two and three years. The highest bounties paid in cash. Beware of street runners and bounty brokers. Strangers coming to the city to enlist, should go to the well known Recruiting Agency and call at the only legitimate Recruiting Agency in the city. C. L. DUBOIS & CO., 148 Dearborn st. P. O. Box 4106.

WANTED—Now is the time to enlist! Avoid the draft in time, by putting in substitutes or enlisting yourself for your county in time. C. L. DUBOIS & CO., 148 Dearborn st., pay the highest.

WANTED—Why don't you volunteer, and save more money in one day than you can in any other way? Call on C. L. DUBOIS & CO., 148 Dearborn st. and satisfy yourself.

WANTED—$500 and $800 cash bounty for Recruits for one year, in the Cavalry and Hancock's Corps. Inquire at Major A. B. LANGHOLZ, Court House Hall. In a few days the quota will be filled.

WANTED—For the Government in the Quartermaster's Department, at St. Louis, Laborers at $40 per month and rations; Teamsters at $40 per month and rations. Free transportation furnished from Chicago to St. Louis. For further information apply at the Government Offices, 132½ South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

WILLIAM WAIT, Government Agent.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents, male and female. Best chance ever offered. $15 to $20 per day can be made selling several new articles on which large profits are made. [illegible] Address EMMETT [illegible] 2783, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—To sell the Household Treasure, containing several hundred valuable receipts [illegible] DON, Agent, 88 Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—20 good men as Agents to sell our Great Engraving, "Home on a Furlough," and "A Soldier's Letter" [illegible] KENDALL & CO., 87 Washington st. Room No. [illegible], up stairs, Chicago. P. O. Box 2196.

WANTED—Agents—Male and female, to sell the new Patent Stamp Box. No one will be without one. Sample mailed, with circular, on receipt of 25 cents. Address [illegible] DUN Agent, 88 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Agents—New enterprise, $12 to $25 a day. Agents wanted, male and female, to sell Wilson's improved $15 Family Sewing Machine. We will pay $150 a month and all expenses, or give a large commission, at which the above wages can be made. For terms and particulars address MATHEWS & WILSON, [illegible] Block, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—Agents—$150 per month, to sell the GENUINE IMPROVED NEW ENGLAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price $18. Do not buy an inferior, old style machine. Send for our circulars. Address DANE & CO., P. O. Box 59, or call at Room No. 8 Post Office Block, Chicago, Illinois.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Three or four gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at 38 Franklin street, between Randolph and Lake. Also a few day boarders.

BOARDING—Wanted by two single gentlemen in a private family where there are few or no other boarders, and within ten minutes' walk from Lake st. [illegible] North or West Side preferred. References given. Address this week "Z. W. D." P. O. Box 1447.

BOARDING—Two or three desirable rooms, with board, can be obtained in a first-class private dwelling, at No. 12 North Green st., between Lake and Randolph.

BOARDING—A few day boarders can be accommodated in a private family at 238 State street, between Quincy and Jackson sts.

BOARDING—Two gentlemen can obtain board and pleasant rooms in a small private family, in a pleasant location, on West Washington st., [illegible] Address "A G," Tribune office.

BOARDING—In a pleasant location, one block from the street cars, for a gentleman and wife, or three or four single gentlemen. Apply at once at 284 West Lake street.

Lost.

LOST—On Monday, March 27th, a yellow and white Durham Cow. Her horns curled in her eye, and had on double leather belt [illegible] JOHN MALLON, [illegible] 30 Pleasant street.

LOST—Saturday last from 44 Lasalle, a COACH SLUT, answering to the name of FLORA, [illegible] Had on a leather collar. A reward of $5 will be paid for her return to above address, up stairs.

LOST—Monday afternoon, March [illegible] a Set of Lower Teeth [illegible] by leaving the same at 817 Michigan avenue.

LOST—On Monday, March 27th, between the Paymaster's Office and Camp Douglas, [illegible] on its return to the Tribune office.

LOST—$5 Reward. Lost on Wednesday March 22d, a large Black Newfoundland Dog, [illegible] J. E. HORTON.

Found.

FOUND—In one of the I. C. R. R. cars, a Pocket Book. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. Apply at the office of FARGO, BILLS & CO., [illegible] Wabash avenue, Chicago.

FOUND—A Brown Horse, with white hind legs. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses, at WM. FOGG'S, [illegible]

Strayed.

STRAYED—A red and white Cow, about 8 years old, [illegible]

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—A partner in a [illegible] and paying business, with a capital of [illegible] Address FAIRFIELD, P. O. Drawer [illegible]

WANTED—A second hand Soda Fountain. Address Drawer 5030, giving description and price.

WANTED—A competent Gas [illegible] Apply at 101 Dearborn [illegible] No. 5, second floor.

WANTED—A furnished House for a single man, within ten minutes' walk south of Post Office. Address "T M," Post Office Drawer 6123.

WANTED—A first-class Country Blacksmith can find steady work and the best of wages at 27 Kinzie st.

WANTED—By a lady, a furnished Room, without board, in a private family on the North Side. Best of references given. Address "S," 287 Indiana st.

WANTED—Theatrical or Naval [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—A good Business [illegible] Apply to Mr. McCAFFREY & CO., 210 South Water street.

WANTED—"Tailors!" Tailors! Pant Makers, Coat Makers and Vest Makers [illegible] Rooms, 130 South Clark street, (up stairs).

WANTED—A Tinsmith to go a short distance into the country. Apply to C. S. HUBBELL, at City Hotel, to day between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—At 4 N. Clark st., 1 driver, 2 clerks, 1 bartender, [illegible] Applicants will enclose 10 cents.

WANTED—An experienced Prescription Clerk. Also, a smart and intelligent Boy to learn the Drug business. Apply to [illegible] F. DYCHE, Druggist, corner Randolph and Dearborn sts., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A good Seamstress. Apply at No. 80 Dearborn street, Room 14.

WANTED—A position as Foreman in a Lumber Yard or Saw Mill by a man of experience. No objection to Green Bay, Muskegon or any of the Lumber Regions. Address, till May 1st, 1865, J. M. DOWDING, Post Office Box 1933, Chicago.

WANTED—A reliable English, German or Colored man, in a private family, [illegible] Apply at 210½ South Water street.

WANTED—Partner with from $500 to $800 cash capital, to engage in a well established, safe and profitable business. Address "P. O. D," "Scholl" House, Chicago.

WANTED—Gentlemen wishing situations should call at Merchants Clerks' Agency, 85 Randolph street, Room 1, (up stairs). [illegible] Applicants by mail enclose two stamps.

WANTED—Strangers coming to the city, and all persons out of employ, male or female, to call upon the Agents of the Employment Association, 116 Clark street, Room 21, (up stairs). P. O. Drawer 6390.

WANTED—50 laborers for the government. Wages $45 per month and [illegible] None but able bodied men need apply at 116 Clark street, Room 21. P. O. Drawer 6390.

N. B.—Three Farms wanted.

WANTED—Several Girls for general housework. Also, sales ladies, dressmakers, cooks and housekeepers. Those coming well recommended will be employed immediately. Apply at 116 Clark st., Room 21. P. O. Drawer 6390.

WANTED—A lady of several years experience in teaching English, French and Music, is desirous of a situation in a school or private family. Address "TEACHER," Music Store, 137 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—A Boy to go errands and carry bundles, acquainted with the city and who is over sixteen years of age. Apply at 34 Lake street, (Industry.)

WANTED—A good Carriage Blacksmith. Steady employment given to a competent hand. Call on or address [illegible] 202 Lake street.

WANTED—Two young ladies of good family, good looking and attractive, [illegible] Valparaiso, Indiana.

WANTED—A good Flouring Mill, and at a good bargain. Address, with full particulars, Post Office Box 287, Chicago. Water Mill preferred.

WANTED—A year's rent in advance. Wanted from May 1st, a comfortable, convenient house of six or eight rooms, with dry yard, [illegible] Will pay in advance if desired.

WANTED—Young man looking for [illegible] Post Office Box 844, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Everybody to know that the stock of pictures, silver plated ware, window shades, &c., at 202 South Clark street, [illegible]

WANTED—Information of Michael McCue, or his cousin Peter McCue, supposed to be somewhere in or near Chicago. [illegible]

WANTED—A good Cook. Apply at 115 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—For three or six months, within 20 miles of Chicago, two rooms, or one large sleeping room, furnished or not, [illegible]

WANTED—A Servant Girl (colored) A good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 281 Wabash av.

WANTED—To purchase an Iron Lathe to swing over 20 inches and 8 or 10 feet long. [illegible] P. O. Box 3339, stating price.

WANTED—Every man seeking business, with $20 to [illegible] to call at 147 South Clark street, Room 14, up stairs.

WANTED—The advertiser, who is operating a large country mill of large capacity, wishes to establish a Feed Store in this city [illegible]

WANTED—Private Matters. Every one, married or [illegible] Ladies. Also sufferers from self-abuse [illegible] CLARKE, No. 4 Lamon Block, Chicago.

WANTED—A good man, with recommendations, who can build fences, take care of a garden, and make himself generally useful [illegible]

WANTED—Freight to Salt Lake City, or Virginia City, Montana Territory, overland, [illegible] Chicago Tribune, for [illegible] TUTTLE & EVANS, La Harpe, Ill., two weeks.

WANTED—An experienced hand for trimming and making bonnets. Apply immediately at 45 and 47 Lake street. [illegible] BROTHERS.

WANTED—Gentlemen and others in need of their gardens, shrubs, evergreens and fruit trees put in complete order for the coming season, [illegible] GARDNER, Tribune office.

WANTED—To rent a good house with barn connected, located in the South Division. Possession required by the first of May. Address P. O. Box 1080.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework in a small family. Good wages. Inquire at second house on Fulton street, east of Ashland.

WANTED—A Salesman and Traveling Agent in a Wholesale Grocery Business. None but an experienced and first class practical man need apply. Address, with full name and references, P. O. Drawer 6161.

WANTED—At the Ladies' Drawing and Painting School, Room 13, No. 17 Lasalle street, ladies to take lessons for business or accomplishment in the use of India Ink and Colors, Photographs, also Painting in all its branches. [illegible] G. KORNBOSSEN & CO.

WANTED—Whiskers and Moustache in four weeks, [illegible] Dr. ANTHONY, Box 127, Kankakee City, Illinois.

WANTED—By a desirable family having a small family, [illegible]

WANTED—To sell County Rights for a popular invention. [illegible] Address Box 4163, Post Office.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent, young man wants a situation as Bookkeeper or Clerk. [illegible] TING, Land Agent, Walker's Block, Dearborn-st.

WANTED—To Brewers and Maltsters. An English Ale and Porter Brewer and Maltster, now operating in Canada, [illegible]

WANTED—A well improved farm, containing about 120 acres of good land, [illegible] CER, Sugar Grove, Kane county, Ill.

WANTED—To Millers—A Situation in the business, by a young man of considerable experience. Can be well recommended. Apply to W. Hartley's Mills, Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—(Knitting Machines) Wool raising farmers, with families of girls, [illegible] 128 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—Married Ladies—Prof. Von Verner's Diamond Drops, [illegible] 19 Lake st., Chicago.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

[illegible]

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1865.

THE NEWS.

The news from the seat of war continues to increase in interest, and every day, if not every hour, is pregnant with the most important developments. Apparently not disheartened by the disasters of Saturday, the rebels after heavy skirmishing all day Sunday, made a desperate attack upon the 6th corps on Monday, attempting to recover the ground they had lost. Our troops were at first forced back by the suddenness of the attack, but soon rallied and drove the rebels back, inflicting upon them a severe loss. On Tuesday morning there was a general movement of the Army of the Potomac, and in the afternoon Gen. Grant, who has been impatiently waiting for dry roads to make this movement, was to change his headquarters. The telegraph is silent upon the objects and direction of the movement, but with the close proximity of the contending armies, an advance upon either side must be attended with immediate results.

Sheridan's bold troopers have started upon another raid to the South of Richmond, bent upon severing the few remaining avenues of communication and supply upon which Lee's beleaguered army relies for existence. They will be heard from in due time. The army in North Carolina in the interim of Sherman's visit to Gen. Grant is resting at and about Smithfield and Goldsboro. The congratulatory order of Gen. Sherman briefly but glowingly recounts what this noble army has accomplished. We have nothing later from the great cavalry expeditions, the one moving through East Tennessee to Lynchburg, and the other through Alabama to Selma; but they are well on their way.

The telegraph wires teem with dispatches the burden of which is peace. The clouds indeed show signs of breaking away, but we are yet of opinion that the thunder storm of Grant's and Sherman's armies will be needed to clear the air. The conference between the President, Gens. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Meade and Ord resulted in the completion of the programme for the spring campaign. We have little doubt that campaign will inaugurate peace. In the meantime there is a basis for peace speculations upon the facts that the President has not yet returned and that Secretary Seward and Millard Fillmore have gone to City Point—the latter, it is reported, at the instance of Jeff. Davis—and in the rumors that Lee has asked for a military convention, and that negotiations are actually progressing.

The principal witness before the Military Commission at Cincinnati yesterday, engaged in the trial of the Chicago conspirators, was James A. McMasters, editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, a notoriously disloyal sheet, and Grand Commander of the Order of Sons of Liberty in New York. His evidence we shall probably print in our next issue.

The Richmond *Whig* publishes an account of a meeting held at Wytheville to raise donations of food for Lee's beleaguered army in Richmond. The result of the meeting summed up one day's short rations. A more significant index to the condition of the rebel forces could not well be found than this meeting. It clearly demonstrates the tightness of the grasp of Gen. Grant and the utter hopelessness of the rebel cause.

Missouri has been visited by an appendix of the great storm which prevailed at the East recently, and accompanied by disastrous results to bridges, railroads and telegraph lines in the vicinity of St. Louis.

The Hazard Company's powder mills, at Canton, Conn., were blown up yesterday, six tons of powder exploding. No lives were lost.

Gold closed in New York at 151¾, but sold below 150 during the day.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Sherman's army, after reaching Goldsboro and driving the rebels out of it, appears to have halted, on the line of the railway leading from Newbern to Raleigh. A junction was effected with the column under Terry, which marched up the Cape Fear River from Wilmington, and the column under Schofield that forced its way up from Newbern via Kinston, where a severe battle was fought. Sherman's army thus strongly reinforced lies stretched along the Raleigh and Newbern railroad, with its right resting on Kinston and its left on Smithfield, out of which the rebels were whipped on the 23d inst. Vessels of war and supply transports go up the Neuse river to Kinston. The army is resting for a few days after its great march from Savannah. Forty thousand suits of clothing and pairs of shoes are being distributed among the most ragged and needy of the troops.

The left wing at Smithfield, is but twenty-six miles from Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina. The next move will be to capture it. The railroad thither from Kinston is being repaired and put in good running order. It is evidently the intention of Sherman to place a garrison in Raleigh and to keep the railroad. Sherman is back with his army by this time from Fortress Monroe, and in a few days we shall hear of his "forward march" towards Richmond. A few marches more and a few encounters, will bring them to the goal. No other soldiers of modern times have performed such work or fought so many victorious battles. But the great object for which they have endured so much—a restored Union, is almost accomplished, when they will receive a long furlough and a grateful nation's blessings.

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

It was announced a few days ago that Gen. Sherman had left his army and gone to Fortress Monroe. The report was not believed at the time, but now it seems to be true. A dispatch from Fortress Monroe states that the President, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan all met there on the 28th inst. to put the finishing touches to the plan of the great campaign. Each of the Generals has returned to his command. It is announced that Sheridan's troopers have gone on another grand raid—this time on the south side of Richmond and Petersburg, to give the *coup de grace* to the rebel lines of supply. The Weldon road may possibly be torn to pieces clear down to the North Carolina line. Or, the main object of the expedition may be to destroy the Lynchburg road, which is the sole remaining feeder of Lee's army.

Another purpose of the expedition is, to prevent Lee from suddenly reinforcing Johnston. This can be accomplished by breaking up the railroads leading towards North Carolina, burning all the bridges over streams, and destroying the army subsistence on the route Lee's troops would have to march. One thing is certain, Sheridan will not be idle. He will inflict more damage on the rebels than any other man alive, and in a shorter period of time. The two main armies acting together like the jaws of a vice, will soon close on the last remnants of the slaveholder's rebellion. The soldiers of the West with Sherman, expect within a few weeks to shake hands in Richmond, with the soldiers of the East, under Grant.

A Diplomatic Pleasure Party.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The steam revenue cutter Northerner left the navy yard yesterday afternoon, having on board Secretary Seward and daughter, Senor Don Gabriel Garcia Tassara, the Spanish Minister; Joseph Hume Burnley, the English Minister *ad interim*, and lady, and several other invited lady guests, bound down to Fortress Monroe, on a pleasure trip. The party will be absent from Washington three or four days, and during that time may pay a visit to Gen. Grant, at City Point.

From Mobile.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22, via CAIRO, March 30.—A letter from Barrancas, Fla., says Gen. Steele's command advanced eighteen miles on the road to the Perdido River, eight miles from Pensacola, and the entire force was to be on the move on Monday last. The army would move through Baldwin county, and strike Blakely Landing, forty-five miles above Mobile, at which point they expect to connect with the column from Mobile Bay. Slight skirmishing took place between our advance and the rebel cavalry.

Seven-Thirties.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—The sales of the seven-thirty loan to-day were $4,607,000. The largest Western subscription was $35,000, from Springfield, and the largest Eastern subscription $200,000, from New York. There were 1,624 individual subscriptions for $50 and $100.

Gold.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Gold quiet and weak. The shorts have mostly covered their contracts, and there is very little doing in either loan or short operations. The lowest point touched was 148¾. It went up again to 150½.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Gold to-night 151.

Mississippi River Open to Lake Pepin.

LACROSSE, March 30.—The river is open to the foot of Lake Pepin. One boat passed up at 4:30 p. m. Another boat leaves for St. Paul to-day.

Personal.

NEW YORK, March 30.—[illegible] Gen. E. [illegible]

Charleston—[illegible] Civil Court—Forsyth [illegible] [illegible] Rule on [illegible]